The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4651. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGUARY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS

PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in vacuo and according to rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC

is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

ACTS GENTLY,

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU. Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, diseases of the Prostate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Works on Medicine.

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprize.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)

Manufacturing Chemists.

Ninth and Brown sts., Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, March 10.

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New-York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 250 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

and knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare Pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE and MAJESTIC, having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important, and the afflicted should not use an advertised medicine, or any remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others beside the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Established upward of 16 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

No. 594 Broadway, New-York,

And HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Sold by all druggists

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices of August 21 by the Ocean Telegraph.

Rumored Conclusion of Peace between Prussia, Austria and Bavaria.

Reported Treaty of Alliance Between Russia, France and Austria.

Official Denial that France has Designs in Belgium.

Napoleon Will Not Demand the Cession of Belgian Territory.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION IN GERMANY

Unsatisfactory Condition of Prussian Foreign Relations.

Count Bismarck and the Emperor of France.

Financial Intelligence by Ocean Telegraph.

ADVANCE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Rumored Conclusion of Peace Between Austria, Prussia and Bavaria.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 21—A. M.

It is rumored that peace has been made between Prussia, Austria and Bavaria.

Rumored Treaty of Alliance Between Russia, France and Austria.

The report is also current that the Czar of Russia has taken formal steps toward the negotiation of a treaty of alliance between Russia, France and Austria.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The Moniteur Officially Denies that France Will Demand the Cession of Belgian Territory.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 21—P. M.

The statement that France has demanded territorial concessions from Belgium is untrue. The *Moniteur* of to-day officially gives denial to the report that NAPOLEON has written to the King of Belgium, and at the same time confirms the report that France will not demand of Belgium the cession of any part of her dominions.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Mission of the Empress Carlotta—Maximilian Wants His French Allies to Remain a Little Longer.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 20—P. M.

It is denied on authority that the Empress of Mexico, who is here, has threatened that MAXIMILIAN will abdicate when the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico. It is also stated by authority that her mission to France is to ask the assistance of the French forces in Mexico prior to their evacuation of the country to quell the insurgents.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

London Stock Markets.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 20—P. M.

The following are the official quotations at the close of business to-day:

Consols for money, 88¼.

Erie shares, 42¾.

Illinois Central shares, 75.

United States Five-twenties, 69¾.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 21—Noon.

The following are current prices to-day:

Consols for money, 88¼.

United States Five-twenties, 70.

Illinois Central shares, 76.

Erie shares, 44¼.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 21—P. M.

The following are the official quotations at the close of business to-day:

Consols for money, 88¾.

United States Five-twenties, 70.

Erie Railway shares, 44¼.

Illinois Central shares, 76¼.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 20—P. M.

The Cotton market is unchanged. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 13¾d.

The Breadstuffs market is unchanged; Western mixed Corn 26s. 9d.

The Tallow market is firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 21—Noon.

The Cotton market opens at about yesterday's rates. The sales are estimated at 8,000 bales, and Middling Uplands is still quoted at 13¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 21—P. M.

Under the news from the United States Cotton has declined a quarter of a penny ℔ lb. The sales today foot up 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 13½d.

Breadstuffs and Provision Market.

The Breadstuffs market is easier, though without quotable change. Mixed Corn 25s. 9d.

The Provision market is unchanged, except for Pork, which is declining.

MARINE NEWS.

BREST, Tuesday, Aug. 21—A. M.

The steamship *Ville De Paris*, Capt. SURMONT, from New-York Aug. 11, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 21—A. M.

The steamship *Palmyra*, from New-York Aug. 8, arrived here this morning.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday, Aug. 21—A. M.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Quebec, Aug. 11, has arrived here.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Uncertainty Concerning the Reconstruction of Prussia—Meeting of the German Assembly—Difficulties in the Way—Condition of Affairs in Southern Germany—Prussia's Foreign Relations Unsatisfactory—Danger of her Position—Efforts of Bismarck to Conciliate Louis Napoleon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866.

There is so much uncertainty concerning the final settlement of the German question; so great a desire on the part of Prussia to bring to her, or to curb under her sway, all German Provinces; so many obstacles in the way; so great differences of opinion and interest; so many passions at work among the States coveted by that country, that it is difficult to say now anything positive on the subject of Prussian aggrandizement and reconstruction. That Prussia will annex several provinces and cities and increase her population is firmly believed by all; but as to the precise manner in which these different annexations will take place, and as to their limits, this is a thing which will only be known after the sitting of the great German Parliament just convened by King WILLIAM. This great body, to which all the representatives of Prussia, Nassau, Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Frankfort, the Danish Duchies have been called, is to act as a constituting assembly; to decide as to what States will be incorporated into the Prussian Confederacy, to stipulate compensations for the dethroned sovereigns, and establish Prussian boundaries. At the same time it will have to determine the rights of Prussia upon the newly annexed provinces, to pronounce upon the degree of independence the latter are to enjoy, and to fix the respective relations of each in the new compact or Federal Constitution Northern Germany is about to enjoy.

Such a task will not be so easy as generally represented by newspaper correspondence and brewery orators. Northern Germany contains many clashing elements, such as the Federalists, who are for the maintenace of the old Union, with Austria out of it, the Socialists, who have hitherto sided with the revolutionary party, and who would have been satisfied with the triumph at Hapsburg, the Dynastic Party attached to the reigning princes, and the Legal Party, which put the local laws of the State above any laws emanating from the Central Government. This latter party has already shown its opposition to Purssia by the refusal of the local authorities of Hanover to send delegates to the Central Parliament which is to meet in Berlin, until the local legislatures which are empowered with the rights of appointing such delegates, will have assembled. This incident inherent to the Federative *regime* under which the great majority of the German States have lived hitherto, is likely to reproduce itself under one form and another, in all the countries to be annexed to Prussia, and this, independently of all the obstacles which the presence of the old parties, each with its own men, its own interests, and its own aspirations, will necessarily create. So that, after all, the condition of affairs in Prussia is not so satisfactory as to make people believe that she will be as successful in the management of her home administration as as she has been in the battle-field. What will render the work of reconstruction more difficult still, are the peculiar religious views of King WILLIAM, a strong evangelist, and zealous in the tenets of his church, the laws of which he will enforce, if he can, over his whole Kingdom. But as these views are obnoxious to most of the German States to be annexed, States where the radical ideas of German Nationalities are prevailing, and where Evangelism is looked upon as a superstition by the majority, certain persons are of the opinion that this difference will create serious embarrassment to the Prussian Government, and protract, if not materially impair the work of reconstruction.

If these difficulties exist among Protestant States just emerging from a glorious war, I let you imagine what they must be in the Catholic portion of Germany—in Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt—whose populations look upon Prussians as a set of infidels, and upon their King as a reprobate. These States are not only opposed to an annexation with Prussia on account of a difference in matters of faith, but also on account of the race, of the traditions, and of that German peculiarism, or home spirit and habits, which raise an insuperable barrier between communities of the same language, and sometimes of the same origin. This peculiarism, which constitutes, as it were, a second nationality to the German, you will find to have deeper roots in Southern than in Northern Germany, because the Southerners, as a whole, are more attached to old uses and customs, and not so liable to adopt other peoples ideas and habits. Also, when I hear people say that Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemberg, &c., are inclined to form a confederacy in common with the Northern States and acknowledge Prussian supremacy, I cannot help thinking that they are speaking at random, without any knowledge of the peculiar character and genius of Southern Germany, and of the spirit by which they are actuated. That a few professors—of that race of men whom Lord PALMERSTON used to call the scourge of Germany—should speak in that sense and advise a unification of all the German States, this must be looked upon as one of those incidents of frequent occurrence in countries where the right of speech is under guarantee of the Constitution; but this does not affect in the least the general sentiment of the great mass of the Southern Germans, who are for the organization of a distinct and separate confederacy, governing itself according to its wishes, with as little connection as possible with Prussia. This feeling of independence and of aversion for the latter country has been increased recently by the manner in which Prussian soldiers have behaved in Frankfort and elsewhere, and by the war they have waged in Bavaria and other adjacent Provinces.

These facts have not escaped the penetration of VON BISMARCK, who saw at a glance how dangerous would be the attempt to assimilate hostile communities to a Confederation necessarily founded upon the close union of all its members. Also is he said to have refused to listen to the propositions made to him by a member of the Bavarian Parliament, to invite Southern Germany to send representatives to the German Constitutive Assembly, which is to decide upon the question of a Northern Confederacy under the leadership of Prussia. By this prudent refusal the great statesman has avoided either the disappointment of having his offer rejected, or the peril of introducing disturbing elements into the counsels of the nations. He has done more; he has compelled foreign nations, naturally jealous of the agrandizement of Prussia, to believe in his moderation, and made easier for him the task of unification he proposes to apply to the Northern Provinces.

The efforts of Prussia to sway all provinces of German origin will not only be counteracted by the Provincial Governments she intends to annex—by the Federalists who are in favor of the old Union—by the Socialists and Rationalists who detest the economical doctrines and religious sentiments of King WILLIAM—by the multitude of professors, musicians and lager-beer orators, each of whom has got a little government of his own which he wants to substitute for that proposed by Prussia; the great, the serious obstacle that country has now to encounter is to be found in the attitude of its neighbors, some of whom are profoundly hostile, some friendly, but dissatisfied, others jealous and inclined to look upon its recent success with more envy than pleasure. Among the former Powers I will mention Denmark and the whole of Scandinavia, which has not yet forgotten the outrageous conduct of Vienna and Austria in 1864. Southern Germany, whose hatred of every thing Prussian, has been increased by the losses of the battles of Kissengen, Aschaffenburg, &c., and by the brutal treatment to which Frankfort has been submitted. Austria, still smarting under the blows she received at Königgratz and Sadowa, and who is burning with the spirit of revenge. Among the friendly but dissatisfied Powers, I notice Italy grumbling because Prussia did not obtain for her the cession of Tyrol, on which she looks as one of her provinces, and France for not having yet received the compensation she expected for her losses in 1815. Finally, the jealous Powers are those who, like Prussia, Holland and Belgium, dislike to see their neighbors assume all at once an importance which, in the hands of as ambitious and unscrupulous a monarch as King WILLIAM might threaten their integrity and lead to serious complications, The only Power who really rejoices in the success of Prussia and magnify them in order to reduce the influence of France, through the mediation of which the armistice has been obtained and peace made, is England. She does this for several reasons, but especially because she believes that the creation of a strong Power in the central part of Europe will be a counterpoise to the preponderance exercised by France in continental affairs, and because her instinctive jealousy finds its interest in caressing such an idea.

Count BISMARCK is not, however, the dupe of England's cajoleries, which he estimates for what they are worth. He is said to be seriously engaged in overcoming the difficulties of his present position and the dangers he foresees by gaining to his cause, not the English Cabinet, from which he has nothing to expect but compliments and expression of good wishes, but LOUIS NAPOLEON, who has hitherto shown himself favorable to the aggrandizement of Prussia, which he might have baffled by the mere demonstration of a military movement on the Rhine. The peaceful and conciliatory attitude of the French Government in a conflict in which it had a right to appear in consequence of the treaties of 1815, is highly appreciated in political circles. Mr. BISMARCK, the only man, perhaps, well acquainted with the value of its neutrality, has already manifested his willingness to reward it by restoring to France her frontier of 1814 increased of the Palatinate, in exchange for which Bavaria would receive the southern part of Hesse and of the Luxembourg, which would be obtained from Holland by means of some concessions. This project, which has been attended to by several German papers, is, no doubt, at this very moment, the object of serious and continuous negotiations between the French and the Prussian Cabinets. As it is easy to imagine, nothing will be concluded so long as the frontiers of Prussia will remain what they are; it is only when the work of German confederation north and south will have been completed, that the ratification of the frontiers of France will take place. This is the only way by which Prussia can expect to establish her foreign relations upon a safe basis, and remove the danger of a coalition which might wrest from her hands the wonderful but precarious advantages she has just obtained.

PRUSSIA.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Atlantic Cable—Little Interest Felt in Paris in its Success—A Sinister Prophecy—Political Affairs in France—Abuse of the Emperor by the Opposition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

The completion of the Atlantic cable does not, on account of the war, attract as much attention here as the subject merits, but the critics are nevertheless not wanting to make the comparison between the triumphs of war and those of science, between the barbarism of the first and the superior civilization of the second. The Academy of Sciences gave the news rather a cold reception, and M. BABINET, Director of the Paris Observatory, who believes in most mundane theories, including that of the navigation of the air, refused to give in his adhesion to the navigation of the bottom of the sea. In a learned speech, illustrated with specimens and statistics, he endeavored to prove that the cable of 1866, like that of 1858, was destined to be short-lived, and he advised the Director of the Bureau of Longitudes to make haste and obtain through it the exact longitude of the American station, a thing which was much needed and could only be obtained in this way. In fact, he hinted that this was likely to be the only serious good which was to be obtained from the cable; to which some one replied that twenty millions of francs was rather a big sum to pay for harmonizing the longitude of the two hemispheres. M. BABINET showed specimens of a cable which had lain across the Channel for four years, and which was nearly eaten up by the action of the water, and as this cable was much larger than the one just laid across the Atlantic, he argued that the latter would also soon be destroyed. The Company, he said, would be obliged to buy the *Great Eastern* and to employ her constantly in putting down new cables. But most people recollect that as late as 1836, in France, learned members of Parliament opposed the prosecution of the railway projects then being put forward as visionary and short-lived enterprises!

The European press appears not yet to have effected any arrangement with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for we have had thus far but few telegrams, and those were all dated from the 1st to the 3d of the month. These half a dozen short telegrams appear to have been given to the public more as an advertisement for the company than anything else, and as a means to whet the public appetite for more. The bait once thrown out silence has reigned since, and we do not know when we are again going to hear from it. But the success of this company and the large profits likely to be realized will give fresh vigor to the other enterprises of the same nature, and before long the line by India and Behring's Straits, the Russian Line by the same Straits, the Iceland Line, and the line from the African to the South American Coasts, will be completed, and then the tariff of charges may come within the reach even of a poor man.

The Opposition in France are furious with the Emperor, and abuse him without stint for allowing himself to be outwitted and defeated by BISMARCK, for BISMARCK has not only defeated Austria and the German Confederation—he has outwitted all the rest of Europe, the Emperor NAPOLEON included, and BISMARCK has become for the Emperor a sort of *bête noire*, whom he fears more than any man he has yet had the fortune to meet in diplomacy. When the war in Germany commenced the Emperor NAPOLEON supposed that both parties were going to exhaust themselves to such an extent that at the end of the war he would be strong enough to demand the Rhine and receive it, but the war has terminated contrary to all expectations, and, to the profound astonishment of everybody, in an easy and rapid triumph for Prussia, and in a situation of affairs which renders any concessions to France on the Rhine an impossibility. More than that, Germany is now so nearly united under the powerful impulsion of Prussia that NAPOLEON could not probably conquer the Rhenish Provinces, or, if at all, only with a costly and protracted war. It is even said that BISMARCK desires such a war, for all Germany is so united on this subject of the Rhine and in hatred of NAPOLEON, that by it he would hope to drag all Germany, even to the German portion of Austria, into the arms of Prussia. So that the *beau rôle* which NAPOLEON was supposed to be playing in the commencement of the war turns out to be no *rôle* at all, and disappointment and rage pervade all ranks of French society.

As at present constituted, however, with a much less population than that of France, Prussia is not a menace to France, nor can NAPOLEON pretend that Prussia has become so large as to make it necessary for him to demand a compensation. Prussia probably *will* become large enough to warrant NAPOLEON in making such a demand, but by that time Prussia will have so consolidated German power as to be able to resist successfully the demand.

So that in any light in which one looks at the matter, NAPOLEON comes off with nothing in a question in which it was supposed he was to gain everything, and the dissatisfaction is in proportion to the great disappointment.

Our cholera epidemic remains stationary at a very low figure. We have, in fact, only enough of the disease to make people discreet in their habits, and it remains confined to the hospitals and to the quarters of the poor. The thermometer has ranged from 65 to 72 for three weeks, and with a continuation of such pleasant weather we hope that the disease will soon disappear altogether. It was only a sort of mild return visit, and there is no longer any alarm about it. In some of the departmental towns, however, where the disease appeared this year for the first time, it has been rather severe. There is no news of any cholera either in Switzerland or on the Rhine.

MALAKOFF.

Colored Baptist Convention.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

A convention of colored Baptist preachers, from all parts of the United States, is in session here. The meetings are held at the Ebenezer Church, and are attended by crowds of colored people, who manifest great interest in the proceedings. The report of the Business Committee will be presented to-morrow,

Quarantine at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 21.

In consequence of the abatement of the cholera in New-York, the quarantine of vessels arriving here from that port has been modified so as to admit immediately those which have no sickness on board.

The Oil Business.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The bark *Whistler*, Capt. FULLER, from Honolula, arrived here to-day, with 719 barrels of Sperm, and 3,475 barrels of Whale Oil, and 5,036 pounds of bone.

In the Oil Market, 1,160 barrels Whale sold on the 20th at $1 40 per gallon, and to-day 1,500 barrels on private terms; also 700 barrels Seal Oil sold at $1 37½ per gallon,

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Complete Reorganization of the Texas State Government.

Governor Throckmorton's Acceptance of his Official Duties.

A Call for a National Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland.

Probable Retirement of Judge-Advocate Holt.

The Steamer Saganaw and the Russian Telegraph Expedition.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

REPLY OF GOV. THROCKMORTON OF TEXAS ON ASSUMING HIS DUTIES.

AUSTIN, Texas, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

Hon. H. Stanberry, Acting Secretary of State:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 11th inst. received yesterday. The Provisional Government was turned over to the officers elect. I beg to assure the President of the appreciation entertained by the people of Texas of the just policy, and hope to convince the most skeptical of the fidelity of the people to the General Government. Respectfully,

J. W. THROCKMORTON.

CALL FOR A SOLDIERS' CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.

The following is the call for a Convention of soldiers, which will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 17, instead of Chicago, as heretofore announced:

To the soldiers and sailors who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the late rebellion:

In pursuance of a resolution of a meeting of soldiers now or lately in the Union army, held in this city last evening, we invite those of you who approve the restoration policy of the President, and the principles announced by the National Convention at Philadelphia, to assemble at Cleveland, on the 17th day of September, for consultation on the momentous issues now convulsing our country. We need not argue to you at length the importance of these issues, nor your duty to take part in their settlement. After five years of fierce and destructive war, in which our arms were gloriously triumphant, the Union for which we fought is still practically unrestored. Why is this? We struggled to maintain the rightful supremacy of the General Government, and conquer all who in arms disputed its authority, and to make every rebellious citizen yield to its laws. We held throughout the war that the Union is indissoluble, and its powers, as expounded by its courts, supreme; that no State can of its own motion withdraw, or at the will of its sister States be excluded, and that the duty of each State to maintain the Union and its right to take part in the Government are alike absolute. Every object of the war ever recognized by or known to the army and navy, has been thoroughly achieved. The Southern people, decimated, impoverished, and subdued, have for more than a year past, abandoned the rebellion, and now only ask that the Union for which we fought may be recognized as existing, and that they may be dealt with as the Constitution and laws prescribe. In their anxiety to restore the Union and bring harmony to its councils, they have gone beyond a mere silent submission to its laws. Through their delegates at the National Union Convention, they solemnly renounced the doctrines of nullification and secession, from which the war arose, repudiated the rebel debt, and declared the National debt a sacred obligation; proclaimed that the faith of the nation was pledged to the continuance of bounties and pensions to loyal soldiers and sailors and their families, declaring slavery abolished and the freedmen entitled to equal protection of law and person and property with their former masters. Their platform is not only one of emphatic loyalty but it is moreover most liberal in spirit on the great issues growing out of the war. The character of the men who represented the Southern States in that Convention precludes us from believing this enunciation of principles to be insincere. They sent to it their foremost statesmen, men who, like RIVES, GRAHAM, ORR, PARSONS, SHARKEY, HOUSTON, BROCKENBROUGH, HUNT, MANNING, and STEPHENS, were known throughout the land before the war as men of the highest character and influence. Among the five hundred delegates from the South there was not a voice or vote dissenting from the resolutions adopted by the Convention. If the best of the Southern people are ever to be believed, we must accept these solemn declarations as sincere. We do accept them as conclusive evidence that a great majority of the Southern people, sick of war and anarchy, and longing for a restoration of free government, are ready to bear true allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the Union. We are, therefore, unwilling to see the Southern people held longer in vassalage. They are our countrymen, citizens of the United States, who have incurred penalties, but who have rights. Those who wilfully participated in the rebellion and are unpardoned are subject to the penalties prescribed for treason.

But though individuals may be tried, convicted and punished, communities cannot, nor can the States and their people, without a plain violation of the Constitution, be denied the right of representation, through men personally qualified, in the councils of the nation. The intention of Congress seems to be to deprive them of representation just so long as it suits the purposes of the Radical party. Many assert that it will concede the right whenever the Constitutional Amendment shall have been adopted, and each prescribed State shall have ratified it. But it is quite certain that the Amendment will not be ratified by three-fourths of the States, and therefore that it will not be adopted. Some, perhaps many of the Northern States will reject it, and we cannot expect its legal ratification by any of the lately insurrectionary States. If there were no other reason why the Southern States will reject it, it is enough that it proposes to disfranchise nearly all the men in the South who have influence over the masses of the people. If none were to be disfranchised except officers of the rebel army, we could not expect the South to adopt it, for a large majority of the men in the late insurrectionary States, through compulsion or choice, served in the rebel armies, and their votes alone would overwhelmingly defeat it. Would Union soldiers to recover political privileges disfranchise their leaders, whom they love and revere for their heroic virtues? How then can we expect Southern soldiers to disfranchise and degrade their old commanders. As there is no probability that the amendment will be ratified by three-fourths of the States, the plan of restoration which Congress appears to have determined on is at best impracticable. That proposed by the President and approved by the National Union Convention is feasible, and, we believe, safe. We have no fear that the South can ever overthrow the Federal Government, or even disturb its career of power and glory. They will be the last of the States to rebel, and if they shall again rise in insurection, the loyal people can and will subdue and if need be destroy them. The Government has asserted its power for self-preservation, and the devastation and misery of the South proclaim to this generation at least the crime and the terrible penalties of treason. Beholding their woes and contrasting their weakness and our strength, we could afford to show the confidence and courage of magnanimity. We might well let our vanquished opponents arise and, like JAMES FITZJAMES at Coilantogle Ford, staunch their wounds and forgive their treason. But we are not asked to be magninimous, but only consistent and just. This we cannot refuse to be without a violation of the Constitution of our country and a risk of its overthrow. We seek, and will have no association in political action with men North or South who are not avowedly, and in our opinion, sincerely faithful to the constitutional principles for which we fought. But if men who have taught or practised treason now openly renounce their errors and maintain with us, the true principles of our Government, we shall not reject their coöperation when the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our form of government are in issue.

However much we regret to sever cherished political associates and to coöperate with former enemies, we must prefer to act with those who have been wrong and are now right, rather than with those who were right and are now wrong. Believing that our Government is again in peril we appeal to you who have fought to save it and who hold it dearer and more sacred than all party ties, to come to the rescue. Let the soldiers and sailors agreeing with us in sentiment, but who cannot in person attend, send delegates through the action of their societies or of local conventions. Let us meet in force at Cleveland on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the day when the Constitution was proclaimed by our forefathers, and let us aid in restoring the Union it created and the liberties it was ordained to secure.

(Signed,) G. A. CUSTER, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.
A. McD. McCOOK, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.
H. ROUSSEAU, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.
GEORGE CROOK, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.
S. MEREDITTY, Bt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.
THOS. EWING, Jr., Bt. Maj.-Gen. U.S.A.
Committee on the Address.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1866.

We cordially approve the call for the Convention, and recommend the holding of local Conventions to coöperate in the movement.

John A. Dix, Major-General; James B. Steedman, do.; Frank P. Blair, do.; H. W. Slocum, do.; Daniel E. Sickles, do.; Gordon Granger, do.; John A. McClernand, do.; D. N. Couch, do.; W. W. Averill, do.; H. E. Davies, Jr., do.; Orlando B. Willcox, do.; Alpheus S. Williams, do.; Gershom Mott, do.; Hugh Ewing, do.; Theodore Runyon, do.; Thomas Kirby Smith, do.; William B. Franklin, do.; Thomas L. Crittenden, do.; Marsena R. Patrick, do.; Alvin C. Gillem, do.; J. J. Bartlett, do.; G. K. Warren, do.; Jeff. C. Davis do.; Joseph F. Knife, do.; A. H. Markland, Superintendent United States Army Mail; Martin T. McMahon, Brevet Major-General; H. H. Heath, do.; John M. Oliver do.; Wm. T. Ward, do.; Henry A. Morrow, do; Geo. P. Este, Brigadier-General; G. C. Maxwell, do.; Anson G. McCook, do.; George Spalding do.; J. B. Sweitzer, do.; W. W. Davis, do.; Walter C. Whitaker, do.; Wm. McCandless, do.; A. B. McCalmont, do.; Lane Beaty, do.; Wm. Hartshorne, do.; J. S. Fullerton, do.; G. E. Winters, do.; E. B. Brown, do.; J. G. Parhurst, do.; George H. Hall, do.; R. A. Vaughan, do.; James Craig, do.; Morgan L. Smith, do.; James C. McFerren, do.; Joseph W. Bissell, do.; Ferd. Vanderveer, do.; Lewis C. Hunt, do.; James H. Ford, do.; Thos. Curley, do.; E. S. Bragg, do.; Charles G. Halpine, do.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Henry S. Commager, do.; H. C. Hobart, do.; H. C. Dunlop, do.; C. O. Loomis, do.; Cassius Fairchild, do.; Henry Bertram, do.; Charles W. Blair do.; James K. Mills, do.; Charles Black, do.; Darby Ward, do.; John Severance, Col.; Quinn Morton, do.; David Murphy, do.; John M. Richardson, do.; Marcus Boyd, do.; James O. Brodhead, do.; W. B. Rogers, do.; James Peckham, do.; P. J. Crittenden, do.; Samuel B. Mott, do.; H. F. Baker, do.; P. H. Allback, do.; James Munn, do.; Henry Barnes, do.; Robert McAllister, do.; Seth B. Moe, do.; D. W. Bliss, Surgeon, U. S. V., do.; John Atkinson, do., Colonel; M. H. Fitch, do.; Henry Starr, do.; Wm. D. Lewis, do.; Oscar F. Moore, do.; Levi A. Harris, do.; George Gray, do.; W. H. Ent, do.; John H. Sinton, do.; James George, do.; John Hancock, do.; John H. Ward, do.; William B. McCriery, do.; H. M. Bulkly, do.; C. D. Pennibacker, do.; James C. McKibben, do.; John S. Phillips, do.; Miles K. Green, do.; John M. Glover, do.; John C. Phelps, do.; M. Flish, do., and Col. Byrne, and fifty other officers.

This change from Chicago to Cleveland as the place for holding the Convention, was made at the solicitation of gentlemen in the sea-board States, who concede the former more desirable as a central location.

THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET AT PHILADELPHIA SEPT. 3.

The following announcement of the Union Executive Committee was promulgated to-day: "The undersigned, members of the Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union held at Baltimore on the 7th of June, 1864, deem it expedient and proper that a meeting of said Committee be held at Philadelphia on the 3d day of September, and most respectfully ask the attendance of their associates at that time and place. It is suggested that the State Central Committee fill all vacancies which may have occurred in the Committee. J. J. TOOMBS, District of Columbia; W. H. HOFFMAN, Maryland; J. S. FOWLER, Tennessee; JNO. D. DEFREES, Indiana. GEORGE B. SENTER, of Ohio, a member of the Committee, at present in the city, refused to sign the call, assigning as a reason that he now full endorsed the President.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

Your New-Orleans correspondent telegraphs to-day as follows: The Military Commission investigating the riot have about closed taking testimony, and will report to Gen. SHERIDAN in a few days. The members of the Commission are all Radical, and their report will probably hold the police and citizens responsible for murder, and implicate the Mayor and city authorities. The New-Orleans *Tribune* was suspended to-day, because the colored editors are afraid of being mobbed, the military guard over their office having been removed.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: JAS. F. WATSON, Register of Land Office, Roseburgh, Oregon; SETH B. MOE, United States Marshal Northern District Ohio; MOSES KELLY, United States Attorney Northern District of Ohio; THEODORE E. CUNNINGHAM, Assessor Fifth District of Ohio; DANL. CAMERON, Collector First District of Minnesota; THOMAS MCELRATH, Appraiser of Merchandise for Port of New-York, under act of July 27, 1866; THOMAS J. CRITTENDEN, Collector Fifth District of Missouri.

THE CABINET MEETING.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the session of that body to-day.

JUDGE HOLT TO BE SUPERSEDED.

It is stated, upon good authority, that Judge HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General, will be superseded in a few days. His successor is not named.

PERSONAL.

Senator DIXON arrived here to-day, and called at the White House this evening.

BREWERS' STAMPS.

The Internal Revenue Office is now engaged in sending out beer-stamps, to be used by brewers.

THE STEAMER SAGINAW AND THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPHIC EXPEDITION.

Capt. McDOUGALL, commanding the navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., reports to the Navy Department, under date of July 3, that the steamer *Saginaw* would leave there on the 4th of that month for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, in compliance with instructions from the Chief of the Western Telegraph Company. The *Saginaw* had been detailed by the Department to accompany the expedition for laying the Russian Telegraph Cable, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress passed during the late session.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN'S STAFF.

Major-General SHERIDAN, in General Orders, dated August 15, 1866, announces the following staff:

Brevet-Major J. Schuyler Crosby, U. S. A., First Lieut. of the 1st U. S. Artillery, and Second Lieut. T. W. C. Moore, 11th U. S. Infantry. Aides-de-Camp—Brevet Major-Gen. Geo. S. Hartneff, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Geo. Lee, Major and A. A. G.; First Lieut. N. Burbank, 10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery. Assistant Adjutant-General—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Jas. W. Forsyth, U. S. A., Capt. 18th Infantry, A. A. and G.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Chas. L. Fitzhugh, U. S. A. First Lieut. 4th U. S. Artillery, A. A. G.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Jas. E. Harrison, U. S. A., Capt. 9th U.S. Cav., Special Cavalry Inspector, Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Maj.-Gen. Kautz, U. S. A., Captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Acting Judge Advocate; Col. C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., Brevet Colonel, Captain and A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster-General; Brevet Col. T. A. McPartin, Surgeon, U. S. A., Medical Director: Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. H. McPhail, Major and Paymaster, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Geo. L. Gillespie, U. S. A., Captain, Corps Engineers, Chief Engineer; Brevet Maj. A. R. Buffington, U. S. A., Captain, Ordnance Department, Chief of Ordnance; Capt. A. McAlister, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery, Commissary of Musters. Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, in General Orders, No. 1, assumes the command of the new Department of the Gulf, composed of the States of Louisiana, Texas and Florida. The Department of Texas will constitute the District of Texas; the Department of Florida, the District of Florida. The Department of Florida and each district will constitute a separate brigade. Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright will command the District of Texas, and Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster will command the District of Florida.

The records of the Department of Louisiana will be transferred to the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf.

LOUISVILLE.

A Fenian Canard—The Cholera—An Ex-Mayor Imprisoned for Contempt of Court.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The announcement by a special dispatch to a Chicago paper from here, that 300 Fenians left Louisville last night for Chicago, is received here with derision by the entire Press. They say it is a *canard* similar to the declaration from the same source, a few days since, that the cholera had been declared epidemic in this city. There have been only twenty-one deaths from cholera since the 13th inst. in this city, exclusive of soldiers in barracks of whom eight deaths are reported, including three to-day out of nine cases. The Board of Health to-day report the mortality less, including cholera, during the present Summer than for several years past.

Judge *pro tem.* JOYES, of the City Court, sent WM. KAYE, Ex-Mayor, now Chief of Police, to jail to-day for contempt of Court, but released him after a brief imprisonment.

The Rhode Island National Convention of Spiritualists.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The third National Convention of Spiritualists met in this city to-day, President JOHN PURPORT presiding, who responded to the address of welcome delivered by L. K. JOSLYN, of the local Committee.

There is a very full attendance of delegates from all parts of the Northern States, and a spirited session is expected. It will continue through the week. In the afternoon the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—NORMAN WEEKS, of Rutland, Vt.

Vice-Presidents—W. A. Blanchard, of Portland, Me.; Frank Chace, of Lutton, N. H.; Mrs. S. A. Horton, of Brandon, Vt.; H. F. Gardner, of Boston; L. H. Joslyn, of Providence; G. W. Burnham, of Morwich, Conn.; Leo O. Miller, New-York; Mrs. Deborah Butler, Wineland, N. J.; Washington A. Danshir, Baltimore.

J. C. Smith, District of Columbia; Mr. McComber, of Toledo; F. S. Wadsworth, of Lafayette, Ind.; S. J. Finney, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dr. J. H. Stillman, of Whitewater, Wis.; Henry Stagg, of St. Louis; Isaac Rhen, of Philadelphia; W. Chase, of South Pass, Ill.; Thomas Garrett, of Delaware; Victor B. Post, of San Francisco.

Secretary—Dr. J. A. ROWLAND, of the District of Columbia.

Treasurer—MILO O. NOTT, of Brandon, Vt.

In the morning addresses were delivered by F. L. WADSWORTH, of Mississippi; SUSIE M. JOHNSON and A. T. FOSS.

KENTUCKY.

Educational and Commercial Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

I am glad that the recent Colored State Convention at Nashville occasioned no outbreak, and took special interest in the education of all freedmen, and petitioned for the benefit of the State School Laws.

At the late session of the National Teachers' Association in Indianapolis, Prof. W. N. HAILMAN, of this city, proposed the following, which was adopted:

"That a committee of five be appointed, with power to add other members, to correspond with Southern educational men with a view of enlisting their talents and energies in the establishment of free schools throughout the South, and to collect and distribute among these men reports and other public documents pertaining to and calculated to further education."

Our rail connections with Memphis, Mobile and New-Orleans are now made in 19, 43 and 46 hours. The extension of our Nashville Railroad's Lebanon and Stratford Branch to Knoxville, Tenn., *via* London, Ky., and Cumberland Gap, to connect with a direct line to Charleston, S. C., is in serious contemplation, and will, I hear, doubtless be completed within two or three years.

Thanks to Mr. GUTHRIE, ground will likely be broke in the Fall or Spring for a $1,500,000 bridge here, which will prove a gain to shippers of at least 33 per cent. on freightage between here and New-York.

The worthy Col. R. R. BOLLING succeeds my old friend W. D. GALLAGHER, Esq., as our Surveyor of Customs.

Our city railway system already employs 300 men, 800 horses and mules and 100 cars. Our population is at least 125,000. Our commerce and manufactures increasing rapidly, numerous buildings of all kinds and sizes springing up.

PONTIAC.

New Steam Line to New-York.

From the Liverpool Post.

The trade between Liverpool and New-York has assumed such vast proportions that, in addition to the numerous fleets of steamers owned by the Cunard Company, the Inman Company and the National Company, plying almost daily, and some days more than one being dispatched, we now have to notice an addition to the commercial facilities offered to the trading world by the eminent firm of GUION & Co., who have organized a steam traffic in vessels of high class, large capacity, excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers, and good speed. The first vessel, the *Manhattan*, sailed yesterday evening, with a full cargo and complement of passengers; and the remaining ships of the line, which are far advanced, will be placed on the berth as fast as strikes among the workmen will allow. The dimensions of the *Manhattan* are: Length, 335 feet; beam, 42½ feet; depth, 28 feet; tonnage, 2,866 tons gross, and 1,951 tons net register. Her engines are of the feed-heating and surface condensing class, of 350 horse-power, and calculated for a mean speed of 11 knots per hour. The coals for the round voyage are stowed in bunkers, and she can carry 2,000 tons cargo in addition to her coals and passengers. The accommodation for steerage passengers is upon an entirely new plan, by which perfect ventilation and light is received, together with a degree of comfort not hitherto attempted. The saloon is also of an entirely new design, and the effect is light and tasteful in a high degree, giving spacious accommodation to 72 first-class passengers. The rig is brig-fashion and a large spread of canvas is obtained. Her speed, tested on the passage round, exceeded 12 knots per hour. Her commander is Capt. HARRIS, long and favorably known in the New-York trade for his uniform success. He is a careful navigator, a perfect gentleman, and well worthy to receive the honor conferred upon him of being the Commodore of this new fleet of steamers to New-York.

Lost Revolvers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.—Enlisted men who may dispose of, or who lose through their own carelessness, in the State of Texas, the Spencer carbine or COLT'S or REMINGTON'S army revolvers, will hereafter have charged against them upon the muster-rolls, the price of the former at one hundred dollars, and of the latter at fifty dollars, in each case.

By order of Gen. GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Our California exchanges give some items of interest from the Hawaiian Islands. Dates are to July 3.

United States Ministers BURLINGAME and VAN VALKENBURG, were still at Honolulu, but were expected to leave July 4, on the bark *Swallow*. They had been tendered a public dinner by the American residents, but owing to the fact that the Court was in morning, declined.

It was reported that the schooner *Onward* had gone ashore at Wahiawa, about five miles from Koloa. No particulars are given.

Incendiarism prevailed to an alarming extent at Molokai.

The pupils of the Walalua Female Seminary recently made a pedestrian tour of 70 miles, walking the entire distance in five days.

The summit crater of Mauna Loa is still active, and the sky is illuminated nearly every night. The old crater of Kilanea is also active.

The receipts of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association for the year ending May 31, 1866, were $5,838.

A letter dated Honolulu, June 23, says:

By this mail you will hear of the loss by fire at sea of the ship *Hornet*, Capt. MITCHELL, which left New-York for San Francisco Jan. 15. She had reached latitude 2° north and longitude 135° 50' west when the fire occurred. The crew escaped in three boats, one of which landed on the windward side of the Island of Hawaii on the 15th inst., containing the Captain, two passengers and twelve of the crew, who, having been *forty-three* days in an open boat in the tropical seas, were naturally enough in a dreadful condition. They were carefully provided for by the natives of the village where they landed, as well as by the single foreigner who lives there, and I understand that the American Consul has taken measures to have them brought here assoon as they are sufficiently recovered from the effects of the awful hardships they must have undergone. The two other boats, in charge of the first and second mates, were in company with that of the Captain for nineteen days, but were lost sight of in a gale. Let us hope that they have either been picked up by some vessel or landed on some island. The distance run by the boat which came on shore was 1,200 miles. We await with no little interest the particulars of this disaster from the lips of the Captain, as our present information is only through third parties.

The funeral of the King's sister will take place during the coming week, probably on Saturday. A magnificent coffin, made of the beautiful furniture woods of the Islands, has been made by the cabinet-makers, and with the silver plate and inscription will cost about $500. Meanwhile the body, inclosed in a leaden case, lies in the east room of the Palace, where watch is kept day and night, and alternately Christian hymns, ancient *meles*, or chaunts, and heathen huals are performed around it. The King still maintains strict seclusion and inaction, apparently taking no interest in any business whatever.

The Legislature still continues in session, but its proceedings are far from interesting. The proposed Treasury Note Bill, to authorize Government to issue paper money, continues to hang fire, the same arguments *pro* and *con* being reiterated day after day. It is barely possible that the Ministers may secure a sufficient number of votes to pass it, and it is probably with this hope that they defer coming to a vote upon it. Public opinion is almost undivided against the measure.

Messrs. BURLINGAME and VAN VAKENBURG arrived in the *Swallow* on the 18th instant, after a passage of thirteen days. They intend staying here a couple of weeks before proceeding to China and Japan, and in the meantime they are enjoying themselves apparently and seeing what can be seen. They visited the Legislative Assembly on the 20th, and were introduced by the Ministers of Foreign Relations, taking a seat within the bar. That gentleman afterward entertained them at dinner, together with Dr. McBRIDE, the Minister Resident.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S STAFF.—Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the military department of Virginia, in a recent general order, announces the following officers as comprising his staff: Brevet Brig.-Gen. S. F. CHAFLIN, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. P. BLUNT, Colonel and Quartermaster of Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Major THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Col. JAMES SIMONS, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director; Brevet Lieut.-Col. GEORGE GIBSON, Jr., Captain 11th U. S. infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector; Brevet Maj. C. RODWAY MAYTON, 11 U. S. infantry, Acting Judge Advocate; Brevet Maj. EDWARD R. PARRY, Capt. in 11th U. S. infantry, Commissary of Musters; First Lieut. J. L. RATHBONE, 12th U. S. infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

OVERLAND TO THE PACIFIC.

From Leavenworth to Fort Riley—Pacific Railroad—Pottawatomie Indians—Junction City, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT RILEY, Kansas, Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.

We left Leavenworth Aug. 10, at 7:10 A. M. We intended leaving the day before, but *not* left by the train, because, trusting to a friend, who assured us the cars started at 8 A. M., whereas by a recent change of time they left at 7:10 A. M. Moral—in traveling, put not your trust in friends—only ticket agents and time-tables.

At Lawrence, famous in Kansas history, we struck the Pacific Railroad proper, and followed it to Wamego, a distance of 98 miles from Leavenworth. Lawrence is a thriving inland town, of some 12,000 inhabitants, and, with its school-houses, churches, fine stores, &c., appears already quite like a city. We passed Topeka afterward, a town of some 6,000 inhabitants, and here, as at Lawrence, the New-England element is everywhere apparent. The Yankees will yet make this Valley of the Kansas a paradise of beauty and fertility.

Soon after passing Topeka, we came to St. Mary's Station, the seat of an old Catholic Mission among the Pottawatomie Indians. The mission is still maintained, and seems to have done a good work among these abrogines. The mission buildings are plain log and frame structures, and around them a desultory Indian village has sprung up. The Pottawatomies have here a reservation of land, some thirty miles square; much of it they have laid out in farms, which they have fenced, and are now rudely cultivating. We were told that they were about giving up their lands under a recent treaty, and moving further South near the Indian Territory, so as to be away from the railroad, which, under its charter, claims alternate sections of their reservation, the same as all other lands it passes through. This seems hard, unless compensation has been made for their improvement, which I hope has been done. We were told the Pottawatomies are content to go with the view of getting better hunting grounds; but we all know what that means where the interests of the settlers are involved.

We arrived at Wamego about 2 P. M., and secured a very fair dinner, for Kansas. Napkins still appeared, and soup was served, so that our "last *square* meal" is yet to come. We here bade farewell to railroad traveling, for some months to come—indeed, shall see no more of it until we strike the Pacific coast. It was with regret that we looked upon our last locomotive, slow as we had come from Leavenworth, and the lumbering stage coaches that drove up to receive us did not appear near so inviting as we had anticipated. However, we were in for the trip, and so soon stowed ourselves aboard the *outré* vehicles. The reader of Mr. BOWLES' "*Across the Continent*," the romantic narrative of the trip of the COLFAX Party a year ago, will remember the "splendid stages" and the "superb horses" he speaks of, as belonging to the Holliday Overland Stage Route, I hope he was not deceived, as we shall strike across to Fort Kearney in a few days, and hit Holliday's line there. But the stages on this line, belonging to the Kansas Stage Company, I must say, are very uninviting, not to say worse. The vehicles themselves are uncomforiable and crowded, and the horses never made over four or five miles an hour, whereas Mr. BOWLES reports Holliday's as making ten and twelve, if I remember rightly—if not more.

At Manhattanville, 16 miles from Wamego, we changed horses, dropped a few of our passengers, and packed all the rest into one coach for Junction City. It was a long low vehicle, on leather springs, with three seats, a canvas cover, and four indifferent horses; yet this was made to take nine passengers inside, (three to a seat,) three outside, and nearly a half ton beside of baggage and freight. With all this, the agent at Manhattanville had the assurance to ask if there wasn't "room inside for some express packages," notwithstanding the nine pairs of legs there, and the thermometer well up to 100°! My friend L. says he was answered with profane ejaculations, and I am not prepared to dispute it.

Packed thus like sardines, we toiled onward through a hot and sultry evening to Fort Riley, where we arrived about 8:30 P. M. Here we found Dr. M., of New-York, awaiting us, and were glad once more to unite our party. A friendly smoke and chat ended the evening, after which we retired early, to sleep soundly. But we woke next morning, sore and stiff.

Fort Riley used to be one of our most important military posts, but is fast ceasing to be so now, as the settleme nts extend westward. It stands at the head of the Kansas or Ran River, on the North bank, just below where the Republican and Smoky Hill unite to form the Kansas. Like Fort Leavenworth, it is a fort only in name, being without moat, or ditch, or embrasures, or cannon—consisting only of the necessary quarters, barracks, storehouses, stables, &c., for a small garrison here, to overawe the Indians. These buildings are all of a white magnesian limestone that prevails just here, cropping out in all the bluffs for many miles around. In the quarry it is of a rich cream-color, and so soft that it may be sawed or worked into any shape. But when exposed to the air it quickly hardens and becomes very beautiful and substantial. At Junction City they have a horse-power sawing machine that turns it out in any sized blocks that may be desired, and furnishes it to the public cheaper than lumber. It is a perfect God-send to this prairie country as a building mat rial, and will yet take the place of everything else here as the country settles up. It will give Kansas the handsomest edifices in the Union.

The public buildings at the Fort are intended to accommodate six full companies, with officers, &c., complete. But there are only parts of three here now, in all less than 300 men. As a depot of supplies for posts farther west, such as Ellsworth, Dodge, Laurel, Fletcher, Lynn, &c., it contains considerable commissary and quartermaster stores, hich are being pushed West now as rapidly as possible in view of the Winter. This is done partly by contractor's teams, "Prairie Schooners," but also partly by Quartermaster teams. This last will probably be abandoned this season, and the whole business of freighting across the Plains transferred to contractors, as I think it should be. Experience shows that Uncle Sam had better trust to private enterprise whenever he can, because individuals, as a rule, always do more and work cheaper than corporate bodies, the body politic especially. The fort appears to have been founded in 1854-5, by Brevet Major OGDEN, U. S. A. He was Quartermaster here in 1855, engaged with a large force of men in erecting the public buildings, for which Congress had made an appropriation of $1,000,000. In the Summer of that year the cholera broke out among his men, and became so virulent that the medical officers fled in dismay. Major OGDEN, however, remained and gave himself up unselfishly to nursing and prescribing for the sick, in the midst of which he himself, in August, was attacked by the disease and fell a victim to its ravages —a martyr to his sense of duty. These facts, so greatly to his credit, are in the mouths of everybody here, and a tasteful monument to commemorate his soldierly devotion to duty and splendid heroism has been erected on the highest bluff, overlooking the fort, the three rivers here, and the far surrounding country. Here's peace to his ashes, and honor to his memory! Good GEORGE HERBERT meant such as he when he said—

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in their dust."

Attached to the Fort, and surrounding it for miles, in most directions, is the Government Reservation here, comprising some 28,000 acres of land. But little of this is in actual use, and as it is an obstacle to settlement here, I presume the United States will soon put the bulk of it in the market. The country about is fast settling up, and the true policy undoubtedly is to throw open all the public lands that can be spared. Every actual settler is better than a score of soldiers to defend the frontier, and every section preempted is, therefore, only so much saved from the appropriation for the army. The wide-spread and rapid settlement of this region is a marvel, even of American civilization. We were surprised to find well-cultivated farms all the way from Leavenworth here, and we are told here that they extend one and two hundred miles beyond Riley, even up the Republican and Smoky Hill Valleys. The Indians are reported troublesome in the Smoky Hill Valley, but the settlements are pushing steadily out, in spite of them, and the Pacific Railroad will soon open that whole region to enterprise and commerce.

This road, at present, stops at Wamego, as I have said. But it has been completed as far as Manhattanville, and only waits a bridge to cross the Blue Water there, and come on to Fort Riley. It is graded to Junction City, and some three miles beyond; but the Republican has to be bridged here at Riley, with a bad bottom at that, and I doubt if the Junction people see the cars there much before Christmas. The bridge over Blue River will be done in a week, and the cars are promised here by September 1 or 15. The work on the road gets along very slowly, and I regret to say that the road itself appears but poorly managed. I don't know who the President is, but remember Gen. FREMONT *was*, and the road still seems suffering from his peculiar influence. For example, in the reading-room of the Lindell House at St. Louis, and we could find no bills of the Pacific Road, though the Hannibal and St. Joseph, (North Missouri,) its rival westward, had them everywhere. A dozen other roads connecting with St. Louis, all had bills and maps there, many of them in handsome frames, but the Union Pacific Road had not one. So at Leavenworth, the case was the same, and we searched the office of the Planter's Hotel in vain to find out what time the Pacific trains arrived and left. So the road itself is miserably run, it taking us from 7:10 A. M. to nearly 2 P. M. to reach Wamego from Leavenworth, less than one hundred miles. So the force of men at work at the terminus of the road, breaking ground, grading, laying track, &c., is too small to effect much, and ought to be at once doubled or quadrupled in number. The road can be built, and *well* be built; if not by one set of men, then by another. But we think here the management had better stop dawdling and go to work in earnest. The American people want this road *done*, and they *mean* to have it done soon, as a measure of national defence, as well as for internal intercourse. They will brook no delay, least of all Rip Van Winkleism, and the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, gentlemen had better wake up and "govern themselves accordingly," if they know their own interests.

Junction City is a bustling village of a thousand inhabitants, some three miles west of here. It stands in the fork of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, on a fine plateau of prairie land, and supposed itself sure of being a city, until the Pacific Road decided to run up the Smoky Hill valley, rather than the Republican, when Junction suddenly collapsed. Had the road gone up the Republican and so to Denver, Junction City would have been the last point on the railroad toward New-Mexico, and so would have controlled the entire Santa Fe trade, which has already grown into large proportions. The Government also would have established a large depot here, for the supply of New-Mexico and the posts beyond here generally, so that Junction would have been certain of 20,000 inhabitants or so, anyhow, in a very few years. As it is, the point is now only a passing station, and "corner lots" are fast tumbling to a reasonable figure. It will, nevertheless, become a considerable town in time, because it stands just at the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill, two important rivers here, and will naturally absorb and control the trade of their rich and but soon populous valley. We spent a day there, prospecting around and talking with the inhabitants, and were very favorably impressed with their energy and intelligence. They have a United States Land Office, two churches, and a fine school-house in process of erection, a National Bank in embryo, a Court-house and jail, a Mayor, Common Council, and City Police, with stars and batons. Two or three years ago there was nothing there but the Prairie. I am constantly amazed, more and more, with the enterprise and self-reliance—the organizing and constructing facility of the average American, as he moves out in advancing settlements, and daily feel prouder of my country and my countrymen. The great majority of the settlers now pouring in here are ex-officers and discharged soldiers of the Union army, who have come here to found homes for themselves and families, and the feeling of *comradie* they still keep up is admirable. The country is a magnificent one; fine rolling prairie; better watered and timbered than Illinois. Pigeons and sage-birds abound, and grouse whir up from the roadside every few yards. The crops this year will be better than ever before, and no better men could be found to develop a new country, and construct a new community, than these surviving veterans, enured to hardship and disciplined by arms.

We are already beginning to hear some queer phrases. A "Shanghai fence," is a fence with only one rail or board, fastened to a post, but sufficient to keep out horses and cattle. "*Your* head is *pinted!*" is the Kansas for "Your head is level!" or "Your head is clear!" I've often heard Eas., "A *square* meal" is a good, palatable meal; but the Kansasans have a different idea of what is palatable from most New-Yorkers. "*You bet!*" is their universal affirmative, instead of "Certainly!" "That's so!" &c., and we hear it in the most amusing connections sometimes.

From here we cross the country to Fort Kearney, some 200 miles, taking an escort; will write next from there. JERSEY BLUE.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Eloquent Inaugural Address of Gov. Throckmorton.

From the Houston Telegraph, Aug. 10.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Called by the people of Texas, with an unanimity of sentiment rarely equaled in the history of republican Governments, to preside over their destinies at a period so critical, when the future of the country appears so gloomy, when so much prudence and sagacity are required and expected, I can but be most profoundly impressed with the responsibilities of the task before me.

About to take upon myself the oath of office as Chief Magistrate of the State, and entering upon a term of service that must prove eventful in the history of the country, I am frank to confess that I feel greatly wanting in the ability necessary to the occasion; and feeling this, I cannot withhold the expression of my regret that the choice of the people had not fallen upon some one more worthy and capable.

During periods of profound peace, when the State was undisturbed in its domestic concerns, and in its relations to the Federal Government, the administration of its political affairs was attended with much difficulty, and required a high order of administrative ability. At a time like the present, when we have just emerged from the most terrible conflict known to modern times, with homes made dreary and desolate by the heavy hand of war; the people impoverished, and prostrated, our public and private debts; the great industrial energies of the country sadly depressed; occupying in some respects the position of a State of the Federal Union, and in others the condition of a conquered province, exercising only such privileges as the conqueror in his wisdom may allow; the loyalty of the people to the General Government doubted; their integrity questioned; their holiest aspirations for peace and restoration disbelieved, maligned and traduced, with a constant misapprehension of their most innocent actions and intentions; with a frontier many hundred miles in extent, being ravaged by a murderous and powerful enemy, our devoted frontiersmen filling bloody graves, their property given to the flames, or carried off as a booty, their little ones murdered, and their wives and daughters carried into a captivity more terrible than death, and reserved for tortures such as savage cruelty and lust can alone inflict; unprotected by the Government we support, with troops quartered in the interior, where there is peace and quiet; unwilling to send armed citizens to defend the suffering border, for fear of arousing unjust suspicions as to the motive; with a heavy debt created before the late war, and an empty treasury; with an absolute necessity for a change in the laws to adapt ourselves to the new order of things, and embarrassments in every part of our internal affairs; under such circumstances, with such surroundings, when so much depends upon prudence and so great an amount of patriotism and intelligence is required, I feel sadly oppressed with the difficulties which lie before me. Under the most favorable aspect of affairs it is impossible always to meet public expectation. Situated as we now are, I beg of my fellow-citizens to form a charitable judgment of my actions but take time to consider of them, and witness their effects upon the country. Doubtless errors will occur. It is impossible for human foresight to avoid them. I feel that I shall greatly need the generous indulgence of the country, and confidently anticipate a large measure of its forbearance and charity.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which beset us, and the untoward direction given to measures proposed for the settlement of the grave questions growing out of the late unhappy contest between the Government and the Southern States, and notwithstanding the pressure so promptly and severely received at the hands of the National Legislature, yet, my fellow-citizens, with proper conduct on our part, I do not despair of receiving liberal and generous treatment from our Northern countrymen, I am not yet prepared to believe that the land of FRANKLIN and HANCOCK, of the ADAMS', of HAMILTON and JAY, of WASHINGTON and so many other worthies of pure, unsullied patriotism, is no longer a land of good and great men, or that the lessons of unselfish devotion to country, taught by these illustrious and venerated fathers, have been wholly forgotten. The wild hurricane of passion, engendered by fanaticism and misguided philanthropy, now augmented in its fury by the flames of civil war, may sweep over the country, the warning voice of patriotism may be unheeded and hushed for a time, but when the storm subsides, and its insane fury is expended, reason and justice, tempered with magnanimity and a generous regard for every section of the Union, will resume their sway.

The true men of the country who have emblazoned in their hearts the noble work of the founders of the Government, who look to the sacred teachings of the Constitution as the ark of safety for the American people, and who earnestly desire to perpetuate republican institutions, will be the men to whom we must look for safety. Such, we have reason to believe are yet in the land. They are already beginning to give tone to public sentiment, and soon we may anticipate that they will guide the councils of the nation, and control its destiny. How inviting the task for statesmen and philanthropists to renew and place on an ever-enduring basis the Government erected by the toils and sufferings, and consecrated by the wisdom of WASHINGTON and his illustrious compeers! What a noble incentive to the pure, just and magnanimous in heart, to enter upon the glorious task of restoring peace and harmony to the sorely convulsing section of the American Union, of binding up and healing the ghastly wounds inflicted upon the country, of reuniting in the bonds of affection and mutual confidence the hearts of countrymen estranged by war. A more inviting field was never presented to the consideration of the friends of freedom.

The good work has already been inaugurated. With a magnanimity of spirit that bespeaks a noble purpose, and a sagacity of mind indicative of the truest statesmanship, the President has extended to the people of the South liberal terms of restoration. His generous policy has endeared him to the great mass of the people in every part of the country. This liberality has deeply touched the tenderest chord of the Southern heart. Sentiments of love and veneration for the Government of our fathers have been aroused by it, which had long slumbered. Kindness and mercy have been far more potent in promoting fidelity to the Union, in a few short months, than could have been effected by bayonets, confiscation and the gallows in long years of oppression. I am confident, my fellow-citizens, that the great mass of our Northern countrymen desire to treat us as brethren, and wish to see us restored to all the benefits of the Government. I shall regard it the chiefest of my duties to foster and encourage this spirit, and shall inculcate among our own people the necessity of so demeaning themselves that the smooth current shall not sully their reputation for fidelity to the Government, and, in this regard, shall labor to remove any erroneous impressions that may have been made as to a want of good faith and sincerity on the part of the people of the State.

Under the most trying circumstances the people of the South have shown a constancy and devotion rarely equalled in a cause considered by them as sacred and holy. When they were isolated from the world, girdled around and penetrated by armies, more powerful in numbers and the appliances of war than were ever before marshaled against one people, threatened with servile insurrection, suffering for food and clothing, with smouldering ruins and burning districts on every hand, the contest was continued, until almost every household mourned its dead, and until its mightiest chieftains and their devoted followers had fallen, or succumbed to numbers they could no longer resist, or evade. When all was lost, save honor, they yielded. Terms were offered and frankly and unreservedly accepted. We were invited to renew our allegiance to the Government. As an evidence of sincerity, with hardly an exception, the amnesty oath of the President, authorized by act of Congress, was taken by the people. The abolition of Slavery has been recognized by our fundamental law. The people abide by and support the acts of Congress and the proclamations of the Executive of the nation on this subject. And although much has been said and done by unfriendly parties to breed disturbance and distrust, yet the people are pursuing the even tenor of their way, and giving proofs of fidelity to the Government that will in the end convince all who honestly desire peace and restoration.

Having been a resident of Texas for a quarter of a century, familiarly acquainted with all her prominent citizens, having served in the Councils of the State for fifteen years, and shared the dangers and toils of the field with her soldiers, reputedly mingled much with her people, and corresponded with them in every section of the State within the past few months, I claim to know something of the actual and truthful condition of affairs. I do not hesitate to declare that the great body of the people are earnestly desirous of performing all their obligations to the General Government. A people who have won the respect and admiration of the world for their chivalry, high daring and fortitude, will not be doubted by generous and brave spirits when they assert their loyalty.

In the administration of the affairs of the State, it shall be my constant endeavor to recommend and aid in carrying out such measures as will insure exact justice to all classes of men, of every political faith, religious creed, race and color. The changed relations, so suddenly brought about, of the white and black races, will require of us much thoughtful consideration. It is a duty we owe alike to ourselves and to humanity, to enact laws that will secure the freed people the full protection of all the rights of person and property guaranteed them by our amended Constitution. The day is not far distant, in my judgment, when the black people will be convinced that their truest friends are those with whom they have sported in youth, and who have cared for them from early infancy. I shall give the subject the closest attention, and shall not fail, from time to time, to make such suggestions as experience may dictate, in order to render this class of our population useful to themselves and the country.

The condition of the frontier shall receive my serious attention, at the earliest moment I shall endeavor to secure from the General Government adequate and permanent protection, and will at the same time use every exertion to have such treaties made by the proper authorities as will insure future security to the people. In the event a sufficient number of troops cannot be procured from the Government for the protection of the frontier, I shall not hesitate to urge expenditure by the State for this purpose. The people of that region have already suffered with a patience and fortitude truly commendable.

They are a bulwark to the older settled portions of the country, and if they give way, and are broken up in their homes, the loss of life and property, so long borne by them, will fall upon sections now enjoying peace and prosperity.

The prompt and efficient administration of the laws, their enforcement, and the protection of the life, liberty and property of the citizen; due obedience to the Constitution and laws of the General Government, with a firm and just maintenance of the rights of the State; an early redemption of liabilities already incurred, contracting no new ones without making adequate provision for their payment, will be an endeavor to place the credit of the State at the highest possible standard; reforms in the laws, regulating the assessment and collection of taxes, so as to place the burdens of taxation equally upon the people; retrenchment in the expenditure of the public money in every branch of the Government where it can be done with propriety; requiring the interest due the School Fund to be paid, with as much leniency to railroad companies as a prudent regard for the fund and the general interest of the country will allow; the reorganization of the common school system and the establishment of a State University at the earliest period compatible with the depressed financial condition of our affairs; liberal encouragement to internal improvements; fostering the charitable institutions provided for the alleviation of the suffering, and the improvement of the afflicted and unfortunate portion of our population; an earnest desire to assuage party animosities, ameliorate political differences, and to promote harmony and good feeling among the people; and a determination to satisfy the authorities of the General Government that the people of Texas are loyally disposed, earnestly desirous of an early restoration, and worthy of it on just and liberal terms; animated by such sentiments, I shall endeavor to conduct the affairs of this Government so as to promote the happiness and general welfare of the people for every section of the State.

It is known to my fellow-citizens, that I was opposed to the secession of the Southern States from the Federal Union, and exerted what influence I had to prevent it, as a delegate to the Convention of 1861, voted against the ordinance which declared the separation. It would be a useless consumption of time to enumerate the reasons that impelled me to this course. Devoted as I was, and still am, to that Government which the blood of my ancestors had contributed to rear for the protection of the rights of man, and accustomed from earliest boyhood to look upon the flag of the Union as the proudest symbol of freedom, I turned with horror from the bloody vision of civil war that crowded on my sight. But while I regarded secession as impolitic and ruinous, I looked with equally deep dread upon the doctrine which asserted an undefined and unlimited power in the General Government to use its military force against the States of the Union. When the appeal to arms was made, however, I pursued what seemed to me the path of duty. I followed the fortunes of the majority of my fellow-citizens, and shared with them the fate of the conflict. Others, who entertained sentiments similar to my own, took different views of their duty. I accord to them motives as pure and patriotic for their action as I claim for myself. Now that the contest is over, I have felt it to be the most sacred duty of patriotism to labor in restoring peace and harmony to an afflicted and suffering country. The people of this State are alike impressed with this sentiment, and should it be the unhappy fortune of our common country to continue estranged, I am sure it will not be the fault of Texas.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, for the accomplishment of an enlightened and judicious policy of State Government, and a cordial restoration of our Federal relations, your earnest cooperation is confidently expected. The career of Texas has been eventful. She has had her days of darkness and sunshine, of suffering and prosperity. In all the vicissitudes of fortune she has borne herself proudly. A long list of heroes, patriots and statesmen adorn the pages of her history. We have their wisdom and example to guide us. Let us profit by their teachings, emulate their virtues, and rival them in unselfish devotion to the country.

We are to-day, gentlemen, entering upon a new era, contributing another chapter to the already checkered and remarkable history of the State. The surroundings are uninviting—the future appears inauspicious. But the patriot should not despair. Let each one of us perform our allotted parts, with an honest and sincere desire to restore the country and promote its future quiet and good order. Moderation and forbearance on the part of those in power will have the happiest effect. If we act with propriety, we will be heartily sustained by our own people, and at the same time disarm those who would oppress us, and strengthen those who desire to assist us. A suffering people are to be relieved—a great nation is to be saved. It will require the loftiest patriotism and the purest devotion to principle. An enlarged and liberal charity should be exercised toward those who may differ from us in opinion. Great ends are to be accomplished, not by vituperation and abuse of opponents, but by dignified appeals to reason and the nobler impulses of the heart.

Fellow-citizens, I cannot conclude what I have to say on this occasion without acknowledging to the people of Texas the profound obligations under which I am placed by the high and unexpected honor conferred upon me. I know that I shall be unable to serve them with the ability which their situation demands. But nothing that energy and fidelity can supply, shall be wanting on my part to retain the confidence so generously bestowed.

Relying upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and expecting an enlightened assistance from their chosen counsellors, invoking the aid of the Great Ruler of Nations in our behalf, trusting that He will incline the hearts of the American people aright, and finally restore our afflicted country to perfect peace and prosperity, I enter upon the duties before me.

J. W. THROCKMORTON.

Provisional Governor Hamilton Relieved—The State Government Remitted to the Civil Authorities.

From the Galveston News of the 14th.

AUSTIN, Aug. 13, 1866.

Copy of a telegraphic dispatch from the Department of State, Washington:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

To his Excellency Andrew J. Hamilton, Provisional Governor of the State of Texas:

SIR: The time has arrived when, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the provisional affairs of the State of Texas may be remitted to the constituted authorities chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the peace and safety of the United States.

By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust that was heretofore reposed in you as Provisional Governor of the State of Texas. Whenever the Governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the Executive office, you will transfer the papers and property of the State, now in your custody, to his Excellency the Governor elect. You will please give me a reply, specifying the day on which this communication is received.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

HENRY STANBERY,
Acting Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1866.

To His Excellency Gov. Throckmorton:

SIR: By direction of the President, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a copy of the communication which has been addressed to this Excellency ANDREW J. HAMILTON, late Provisional Governor of Texas, whereby he has been relieved of the trust heretofore reposed in him, and directed to deliver into your Excellency's possession the papers and property relating to that trust.

I have the honor to tender you the cooperation of the Government of the United States, whenever it may be found necessary in securing the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State over which you have been called to preside.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

HENRY STANBERY,
Acting Secretary of State.

Agreeably to the above instructions, the officers of the State of Texas, elected by the people, will now immediately enter upon their duties.

The Texas Senatorship—Names Proposed for the Two Vacancies.

From the Houston Telegraph, Aug. 11.

It will be the duty of the Legislature, now in session, to elect two United States Senators before it adjourns. In regard to the choice of the Legislature for one of the Senators, Hon. JOHN HANCOCK seems to be the choice of all parts of the State. His course since the close of the war, and even during its continuance, has won for him the respect and confidence of our people. He was a consistent Union man throughout, but he was also devotedly attached to his State, and grieved over the fratricidal contest.

A number of good men are named for the other Senatorship. We think there is, of late months, a strong tendency to elect Gov. J. W. THROCKMORTON to the Senate. In the event of his election the Gubernatorial chair would be filled by the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. GEO. W. JONES, one of the most powerful men in the State. Hon. A. M. ROANOK, of Huntsville, is also spoken of. We learn recently that Maj. WM. STEDMAN, of Eastern Texas, living at Henderson, has also been brought forward by his friends as a candidate. Others named are Gen. E. B. NICHOLS, of Galveston, one of the most sagacious financial minds in the State; Hons. L. D. EVANS, B. H. EPPERSON, D. B. CULBERSON and Dr. H. D. STARR, one of the wisest and soundest men in the State.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

What the Commission has Done—Interesting Description of Sioux Customs.

ORIN GUERNSEY, Esq., of Janesville, one of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty with the Sioux and other hostile disposed Indians, writes the following letter to the Janesville (Wis.) *Gazette* from Fort Berthold, Dacotah, July 27:

We concluded satisfactory treaties with the Indians at this place to-day, running for twenty years. By these treaties we secure the right of way through the country claimed by them, for the construction of roads, railroads and telegraphs. We also obtained a grant of land from the mouth of Snake river, which empties into the Missouri at its most eastern bend, and the point where trains from Minnesota first strike the river, and where a town must necessarily be built up, thence south about 40 miles opposite old Fort Clark, extending back from the river 30 miles. This is a very fine tract of land, with considerable very good timber.

These three tribes each speak a different language, and although they have lived together for more than thirty years, no Indian has been known to speak a word of either of the other tribes' language, and this seems to be the characteristic of all the Indians of this country. A trader at Fort Union informed me that although he had three wives from as many different tribes he never knew either of them to speak a word of English; at the same time they understood him perfectly well. At this council we were obliged to translate into French, and from that into English. These Indians, instead of living in wigwams live in dirt lodges, answering the purposes of dwelling, general storehouse, and stable for dogs, ponies, which they are under the necessity of bringing in every night to prevent their being stolen by the Sioux, who are continually prowling about. In constructing their lodges they manifest considerable mechanical ingenuity. They commence by setting four posts, about a foot and a half square in the ground, substantially into the ground about 20 feet from each other, forming a square. Across the top of these are placed four purline beams. About 40 feet from these center posts they set other posts of 5 or 6 feet above ground, of nearly the same diameter, and from 12 to 15 feet apart, forming a circle. These beams are placed on the top of these posts, from these beams extends a rafter of poles 40 feet in length, placed near together, resting on the purline beams in the centre, all coming near together in the centre of the lodge—leaving an opening of from five to ten feet, through which the smoke escapes—the fire being built in a cavity in the centre. These rafters are placed on the top of these posts, from these beams extends a rafter of poles 40 feet in length, placed near together, resting on the purline beams in the centre, all coming near together in the centre of the lodge—leaving an opening of from five to ten feet, through which the smoke escapes—the fire being built in a cavity in the centre. These beams are placed on the top of these posts, from these beams extends a rafter of poles 40 feet in length, placed near together, resting on the purline beams in the centre, all coming near together in the centre of the lodge—leaving an opening of from five to ten feet, through which the smoke escapes—the fire being built in a cavity in the centre, these

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from Portland, Maine, under date of Aug. 14, says: "Disguise it as the Radical Press may, ANDREW JOHNSON has a host of admirers and supporters in the Pine Tree State. Thousands who voted for Mr. JOHNSON for Vice-President, are among his supporters. The patriotic people believe him to be an unimpassioned, cool, sagacious, far-seeing man, with a capacity to form his own judgments, and a will to execute them. Yesterday I heard a prominent Republican, in the reading-room of the Preble House, declare unhesitatingly and without qualification that 'President JOHNSON is the best representation of the true hero which our age has produced. Born in humble circumstances, and doomed to struggle from the very first with the 'twin-jaiters of the daring heart,' he yet succeeded in winning his way to a proud position. Residing in a slave State he still remained true to the Union—faithful among the faithless. His position then, as now, was that of a rock in the midst of ocean; wild waves were beating all around him, but he was ANDREW JOHNSON still.' 'It was,' said this gentleman, getting quite enthusiastic, 'a sublime spectacle to see a man so fixed in his principles—so strong in his own confidence—so brave in his determination to remain faithful to the flag which had overshadowed him in his humble childhood.' The Conservative men of Maine will stand by President JOHNSON, and they are numbered by thousands."

The Rochester *Evening Express* has the following, relative to the call for a Republican Convention in the Twenty-eighth District: "The Committee of this Congressional District have called a nominating convention on Monday, Sept. 3. In so doing, they adhere to the plan which has been condemned by the people of the District, and disregard resolutions adopted by some previous conventions. Their reasons for so doing may be good ones, but we fear that they have been governed by personal considerations and improper dictation. There are to be caucuses in wards and town, for the choice of delegates to Assembly District Conventions, which are in turn to choose delegates to a district convention, and the latter set of delegates are to make the nomination. There are first the caucuses to be manipulated, next the Assembly District Conventions, and finally the nominating convention; and the strife is to be carried on through all these, in case there is a contest between two or more candidates. We think this complicates the matter unnecessarily, and removes the choice of a candidate farther from the people than is necessary or wise. But since the decision is made, we will hope for the best. Since the strife of 1862, when this plan was first tried, we have contended for a different method, and still have agreed that there should be a change. We hope that the conventions now to be held will speak authoritatively upon the subject, and instruct the Committee to call but one joint convention.

In a congratulatory letter addressed to the Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM says: "Allow me to renew by mail the congratulations this day transmitted by telegraph upon the glorious victory achieved by the Democracy of Kentucky yesterday. It was the triumph of principle and courage. You did not fear to reestablish and maintain the Democratic Party in all its integrity as an organization, and to proclaim the old and sound Constitutional Union and State Rights faith of the fathers of that party. You were not afraid to invite to your aid men of the Democratic Party, at home and from abroad, who were odious to tyrants and the apologists or minions of tyrants, only because they had first made tyranny odious itself. Truly and overwhelmingly, therefore, the reaction begins to set in. The 'Great Hereafter' at last is at hand. But 'twas not, as your foes asserted, a question of the blue jacket against the grey, but of the grey and the blue combined in holy fellowship, to do battle and to win victory against the black jackets of Puritan selfishness and fanaticism. 'Tis the dawn of that bright and better day when the Constitution shall be maintained, the Union restored, and constitutional liberty, personal and political, be made secure through the arts of peace, conciliation and statesmanship."

A Conservative Union Convention in Baltimore on Thursday evening, Aug. 16, nominated DANIEL HARVEY, Esq., for Mayor. A committee was appointed to wait upon him and inform him of his election. Previously, however, several persons, who endeavored to disturb the Convention, had been expelled, and having been reinforced to the number of 30 or 40 persons, were lingering about the entrance to the building. When the Committee reached the door, they were attacked by those outside with shouts of "Oh, you Rip Raps; oh, you Radicals," and other cries, interspersed with cheers for CHAPMAN, and for a time a wild scene of excitement ensued. Several persons, among whom was Mr. F. CUTAIAR, a delegate from West Baltimore, were severely beaten by the mob. The police finally appeared in force and endeavored to quell the disturbance, but they were also severely handled. The trouble was finally suppressed by the officers, who arrested three young men, (said to be Harvey men,) charged with participating in the riot.

A Judicial Convention in Piqua, Ohio, is in trouble. It is composed of delegates from Champaign, Miami and Darke Counties, who met on the 15th inst. and organized. Three candidates were announced for the nomination of Judge—one for each county. Twenty-eight ballots were had, during which the delegates from each county voted for the candidates of their county, with occasionally a scattering vote. It was then resolved to vote by townships, and the townships of each county were called for their votes. Four ballots were had by townships with about the same results, when the Convention resumed voting by counties. After several ballots the Convention adjourned for an hour, and met at 7 P. M. After seventy ballots a Committee of six from each county were appointed to report a mode of agreeing on a candidate. They have not yet reported.

The telegraph reported that Hon. PORTUS BAXTER, the present member of Congress from the Third Vermont District, was renominated on the 15th inst., at Hydepark. We the local papers, however, that the Convention broke up without making any nomination for member of Congress. Rome 36 S. Essex, Lamoille, Franklin, St. Albans, and Grand Isle Counties. PORTUS BAXTER had Chittenden and Orleans Counties, while Franklin County was so divided and split up that they could agree on no one. The Convention adjourned amid much excitement. The canvass has been conducted with much bitterness and activity on both sides, and the session called out a large Convention. Mr. BAXTER has been elected to Congress for three terms, and there was a strong opposition to his being again renominated. This contest may result in helping Mr. WALDO BRIGHAM, the Democratic nominee, to many votes.

WM. P. CHILTON, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., has declined to allow the use of his name as a candidate for Congress, in a letter to the Montgomery *Advertiser*, in which he says:

"There are now no questions for solution before the Southern people upon which they cannot agree; and I consider that a contest upon political issues or antecedents would be in conflict with the true policy which should govern the country, if not prejudicial to our most vital interests. Thanking my friends throughout the district for the encouragement which has been tendered me, I decline the canvass.

Respectfully, W. P. CHILTON, Jr.

The Republican Convention in the Twenty-eighth New-York Congressional District is called to meet at Rochester, Sept. 3. The result in this district is doubtful, as the Republican majority has always been comparatively small. In 1860 it was 2,690, and in 1862 it was 644. In 1864 Mr. HART's majority in Monroe County was 5, while LINCOLN's was 1,096 and FENTON's 1,169. In Orleans County LINCOLN had a majority of 204, FENTON 1,927, and HART 1,235. These figures show that local dissensions and jealousies have weakened the Republican Party.

The negroes in Indianapolis, Ind., a dispatch states, have formed an Equal Rights Association, demanding all the rights and privileges of white citizens, including suffrage and free access to the common schools. They have formed a battalion, consisting of about three hundred, which has military drills at night, commanded by one of their number who has been in the service. The organization extends over the State.

A call, numerously signed, is published, inviting the electors of the New-Jersey Fifth Congressional District, who are in favor of selecting as a candidate for Representative in Congress some person who served in the army or navy during the rebellion, to meet in Convention, in Newark, on Thursday, Aug. 30, for the purpose of nominating such a candidate.

Col. ROBERT BRUCE, of Alleghany County, Md., was nominated for Comptroller of the Maryland State Treasury, at the Radical State Convention held in Baltimore. The Convention passed strongly radical resolutions, but declared in favor of extending the elective franchise to any class of persons now excluded from the same by the State Constitution and the Registry Law.

Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH, having returned to to his post as editor of the Ottawa (Kansas) *Journal*, alludes to the announcement of his candidacy for the United States Senate, made in that paper in his absence, and declares it to have been a great surprise to him. Mr. KALLOCH states, however, that he would be a candidate for the Senate, under certain conditions.

It is understood that Hon. GILES W. HOTCHKISS, who has been twice elected member of Congress from the Twenty-sixth New-York District, is not a candidate for renomination. The Owego *Times* thinks that under these circumstances Tioga County has a claim for the nomination which the other counties will admit, and it suggests WILLIAM S. LINCOLN, of Newark Valley, as the candidate.

A Republican County Convention is to be held at Herkimer, Sept. 8, to nominate candidates for County Treasurer, two School Commissioners, a member of Assembly and two Justices of Sessions; and a District Convention is to be held at Newport, on Saturday, Sept. 1, to select delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

Senator SUMNER was serenaded by a band of colored performers in Boston, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 16, but although the band played for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and frequent calls for Mr. SUMNER were made, no response, or sign of welcome from him or any one else was granted them.

At a meeting of old soldiers held in St. Louis, Aug. 10, on motion of Col. DAVID MURPHY it was unanimously resolved to organize a "Soldier's Johnson Club." Col. C. P. E. JOHNSON was elected President of the club, and Lt. Col. ROBERT BUCHANAN, Vice-President.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Republicans of Berks County, Penn., for a mass meeting at Reading, on Wednesday, Aug. 29. Among the speakers expected are Gen. GEARY, Gov. Curtin, Col. John W. Forney, Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, Ex-Gov. Jack Hamilton, of TEXAS, Col. A. K. McClure, and Gen. Joshua T. Owen.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was expected to address the Democratic meeting at National Guards' Hall, in Philadelphia, on Friday evening, and a committee waited upon him to escort him there, but he declared his strength so prostrated that he was unable to attend.

There proves to be considerable opposition to the nomination to Congress of Gen. BUTLER, in the Fifth Massachusetts District, and the friends of that gentleman, it is said, though they now feel confident of success, will not press the matter, if it is likely to create trouble for the party.

Capt. THOMAS A. MAULSBY, of Fairmont, is recommended for State Treasurer of West Virginia. He was an officer in the Union army during the war, and a severe wound, received at the battle of Martinsburgh, West Virginia, has made him a cripple for life.

At the recent Republican Convention in the First District of Vermont, which nominated Hon. F. E. WOODBRIDGE for Congress, Hon. S. B. COLBY, State Register of the Treasury, being called upon, made a speech, in which he took strong ground in favor of President JOHNSON and his policy.

The Union State Central Committee, of Philadelphia, have issued an address to their "brave Union brothers of the South," extending a hearty welcome on the occasion of their meeting in that City, Sept. 3. The National Hall has been secured for the use of the Convention.

THADDEUS STEVENS was renominated for Congress by the Union Republicans of Lancaster County, Penn., on the 15th inst. The same Convention placed three soldiers, Col. BEAR, Col. WILES and Capt. MERCER, in nomination for county offices.

The Morristown (Penn.) *Herald & Republican* ventures the prophecy that the ensuing election in Pennsylvania will result in sending 19 Republicans and five Conservatives to Congress. The present delegation stands 16 to 8.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee have made appointments for Mr. CLYMER, their candidate for Governor, to speak in all the Western counties, except Alleghany.

The Republicans of Mifflin County, Penn., at their recent Convention, instructed their delegates to vote for Mr. MORRELL, of Cambia County, as member of Congress, thus securing his nomination.

The Governor of Kentucky has ordered a special election in the Sixth District, to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the resignation of Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, to take place Sept. 8.

A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., states that the Board of Aldermen had called a meeting for the purpose of impeaching the Mayor of the City for malfeasance in office and drunkenness.

It is stated that E. B. NICHOLS, of Galveston, who has been named as a candidate for United States Senator from Texas, was formerly a resident of Cooperstown, N. Y.

A Republican State Convention is called, to be held at St. Paul, Minnesota, Sept. 19, to nominate candidates for State Auditor and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for member of Congress for the Twentieth Congressional District, is to be held at Rome Sept. 12.

Col. WILLIAM B. STOKES, of Tennessee, is announced to devote three weeks of his time to speechmaking in Ohio during the fall canvass.

Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES is addressing Democratic meetings in Indiana.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON is reported to be writing a lecture about President JOHNSON.

The Democrats of the Thirteenth District of Illinois have nominated W. J. ALLEN for Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Two little children were attacked and severely bitten by rats in Albany on Wednesday night, Aug. 15. It appears that Mr. WILLIAM LEVERY, of that city, has two children, twins, between four and five months old, one of whom is somewhat unwell. As is her custom, Mrs. LEVERY took the sickly child to bed with her, putting the other in a low crib standing near by. About 2 o'clock in the morning she was awakened by the cries of the child in the crib, and to pacify it she took it into her bed, at the same time changing the other to the crib. About half an hour after she was again awakened, by the child in the crib, and on going to it felt that its night clothes, about one of the sleeves, were wet. Procuring a light she discovered that the sleeve was saturated with blood, and on further investigation found that its little arm had been lacerated and gnawed in a shocking manner by rats. Turning to the other child, whose cries, while he was lying in the crib, had first awakened her, she saw that, too, had suffered about the temple in a similar manner. Dr. BOULWARE was early called in, and it is believed that by his judicious treatment the virus has been extracted from the wounds, although the arm of one child is considerably swolen.

A call is issued for the annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, in Cincinnati, on the 14th of November next. The society was formed in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the army waited there, in view of the expected speedy termination of the war, to keep alive the perfect harmony and good fellowship which marked that organization through its entire career. The Army of the Tennessee, first organized at Shiloh, had in its siege of Vicksburgh, and in its campaigns and marches through Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, a career of romantic interest. It was fortunate in being commanded successively by GRANT, SHERMAN, MCPHERSON, HOWARD, and LOGAN. The four survivors expect to be at the meeting in November.

Two young ladies of Newport, Miss NETTIE BOWEN and Miss EVA PAYNE, met with quite a serious mishap, Monday morning, 13th inst., while on their way to Herkimer in a buggy, to take the cars for Utica. When a mile or more below Middleville, their horse became frightened at a pile of plank beside the road, and ran. In attempting to hold him up, one of the reins broke, and they were precipitated off a bridge into the bed of a stream, horse, buggy and occupants in one heap together, upon the boulders and water. Both ladies were considerably bruised, Miss BOWEN particularly, about the head, face and shoulders. The horse was found so badly injured, having a leg broken, that it was necessary to kill him.

The family of Mr. GEORGE BAKER, a well known and old resident of Hamilton Township, Ohio, has been of late subjected to severe and distressing trials. Recently three of Mr. BAKER's children were dangerously sick. One had died and was buried on Friday last. After the family had returned from the funeral, one of the children, about four years of age, while unobserved, overturned a pot of boiling coffee, the contents falling upon its head and over its body. The child was terribly scalded, but it lingered on in great agony until the next day, when it died.

The Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Republic* states that there is now on file in the War Department a claim of over one hundred wealthy manufacturers and merchants of that city, for the expenses incurred by them in 1863, in assisting to build fortifications and dig trenches to keep off the rebels. The amount of this claim is $180,000. None of the names of the poor and middling classes, who gave their day's and week's labor on that occasion, appear on this petition to the Government for reimbursement of their expenses.

A short time since a married man, 28 years of age, at work for a gentleman who resides a short distance from Boston, eloped with his employer's daughter, a handsome, intelligent girl of 19. The couple were traced to Brattleboro', Vt., where they were found living together as husband and wife, the man having obtained employment in that place. The officer induced them to return to Massachusetts, and the matter has been amicably adjusted. The girl is very respectably connected.

GEORGE CLARK ABBOTT, of Portsmouth, N. H., boatswain in the United States Navy, and for a year past an officer in the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, was murdered by a man named FLOYD, at Hempstead, Texas, on the 14th of this month. ABBOTT was in Texas at the commencement of the rebellion, and ran the rebel blockade, joined the United States steamer *Brooklyn* off South West Pass, and served during the war.

A horse with five feet is one of the novelties in Texas. The fifth foot parts from the right fore leg a little distance above the ankle, and is as well developed as any of the rest, but seems to be of no great use to the animal. He is a fine old steed, who has been doing honest and faithful service during fifteen years past, and looks as if he had many years of labor in him yet.

The Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Gazette* alludes to the fact that throughout Pennsylvania corn never looked so promising as this year; and adds that "reports from the corn districts in all parts of the Union lead to the conclusion that the crop will be unprecedented both in amount and quality. The aggregate crop cannot fall short of a thousand million of bushels."

MERRICK L. BARNES, an able-bodied young man who has been traveling about the country sponging the iron-moulders with pitcous tales of distress, has been fined $30 and costs in Worcester, for obtaining money under false pretences, and his pretended wife has been sent to the House of Correction as a vagrant.

A man who was arrested in Memphis a few nights since on a charge of vagrancy, proved that he had been at work during the day, and has now sued the Chief Commissioner of Police in the sum of $10,000, for alleged false imprisonment and injury to his reputation.

A horse at Chicopee, Mass., ran away the other day, and threw out a gentleman who was driving, after which a young lady, who was left in the carriage, walked out on the shaft and grasped the reins near the horse's head and stopped him.

The Portland Fire Department are adding new steam fire engines to their force, new and improved hose, and in all ways augmenting the efficiency of this important organization.

The merchants in Nashville, Tenn., have held a public meeting to protest against the extravagant rent demanded by landlords as injurious to the prosperity of the city.

Indiana has now the largest school fund of any State in the Union, amounting to seven millions and a half of dollars.

PERSONAL.

Gov. SMITH, of New-Hampshire, has appointed the following gentlemen Trustees of the Agricultural College: JOSEPH B. WALKER, Concord; JOHN D. LYMAN, Farmington; JOHN B. CLARKE, Manchester; WM. P. WHEELER, Keene; CHESTER G. HUTCHINGS, Bath. The four other Trustees appointed by Dartmouth College are: President ASA D. SMITH, Gov. SMYTH, Ex-Gov. COLBY, Judge IRA A. EASTMAN.

The Presidency of Antioch College has been accepted by Rev. GEORGE W. HOSMER, D. D., pastor of the Unitarian Society in Buffalo. His son, Rev. JAS. K. HOSMER, minister of the church in Deerfield, Mass., is to be associated with him as one of the professors.

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER expresses a willingness to sell that "$100,000 house" which the newspapers reported he was building at Newburyport, Mass., when finished, for $7,000.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Res inter alios acta—Letters Written by Third Persons and Addressed to Third Persons, Held to be Evidence of Matters Stated therein in Respect to the Current Rates and Prices of Wines, as between the Government and Importers.

Three hundred baskets of champagne, marked H. G. & Co., R. Ferustein, Claimant, Plaintiff in error vs. *the United States.*—The facts in this case are in the main the same as in the case of Eugene Clicquot, from the same district, reported in the TIMES of last week. In so far as the cases differ the following views of the Court set forth.

By the Court, Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivering the opinion:

This case was brought into this court by a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.

The proceeding was instituted in the same court—in the same way, and for the same purpose—as the proceeding in the case of Clicquot, claimant, *vs.* the U. S., just decided. All the questions presented for decision here, were decided in that case except one. It appears by the bill of exceptions that upon the trial "the claimants introduced testimony tending to show that champagne wines in the hands of the manufacturers in the champagne district of France, in a manufactured state, ready for consumption, have no fixed actual market value, and are not sold or dealt in at the place of production." To rebut this evidence "and for the purpose of showing that such wines are held for sale at current rates and prices, at which they are freely offered and sold there," and also to show among other things, the market value of the wines in question, the United States offered in evidence seven letters from large dealers at Rheims, where the wines in controversy were manufactured.

"To the introduction of each and every of said seven letters the claimant's counsel objected, as being immaterial and irrelevant; also as being *res inter alios acta*; also because they referred to champagne wines, different in kind, price and quality from the 'Veuve Cicquot Ponsarcin Champagne' proceeded against in this action; also because said letters were not admissible under the pleadings in this case; also because no actual sale or purchase had been proved, or was proposed to be proved by said letters, or based upon or connected with said letters; also because the letters to which these letters (the ones offered in evidence) were answers, were not offered or proposed to be offered in evidence."

The only point of these objections necessary to be considered is, that the letters were *res inter alios acta*, and hence incompetent. The others are disposed of by what was said in the preceding case. In Taylor et al. *vs.* The United States, (3 Howard, 210,) foreign invoices relating to goods other than those of the claimant, and received by other merchants, were admitted to rebut the evidence given by the claimant of a general usage to allow a deduction of five per cent. for measurement—those invoices showing no such allowance—and a foreign letter attached to one of the invoices, though objected to, was also received. This Court approved the ruling of Court below.

In the case of Eugene Clicquot, claimant, *vs.* The United States, we held that the owner of the dealer and a price current, relative to the prices of his wines, given by him to a witness, were competent evidence.

In Doe d. Patteshall *vs.* Turford, 3 B. and A., 890, it was held that the entry by an attorney of the service on a tenant of a notice to quit, made in the ordinary course of his business, was admissible. In Slaymion *vs.* Clough, 22 Eng. L. and E., 276, a like entry made by an attorney's clerk, contemporaneously with the service, was held to be admissible for the same reasons; but the latter paol declaration of the clerk, offered to contradict the entry, was rejected. In this case Lot Campbell stated that he was ready to approve of the decision of Doe d. Patteshall *vs.* Turford, and the cases decided upon the same principle. They lead to the admission of sincere evidence, and in the investigation of truth."

In Carrol *vs.* Tyler, 2 Harris Gill, 56; in Sherman *vs.* Crosby, 11 Johnson, 70; and in Sherman *vs.* Akens, 4 Pickering, 283, the receipts of third persons for money paid to them by one of the parties to the suit were received in evidence, without the presence of the persons by whom the receipts were given. In Holliday, executor of Littlepage, *vs.* Littlepage, 2 Munford, 317, the parol declaration by a third person of such payment was admitted. In Alston *vs.* Taylor, 1 Haywood, 395, a receipt given by an attorney of another State for certain claims placed in his hands for collection, was held to be admissible, to show the time at which he received the claims.

In Bradner *vs.* Johnson, 2 Ind. J., 487, the Court of Appeals of Maryland said: "If A, as surety of B, pays a debt due to C, on proof of the payment, A could recover of B. He could recover on C's saying he had paid, and of course if C wrote that A had paid, surely it is evidence, whether the writing is in a book or a letter." We think the letters in question in this case were properly admitted. In reaching this conclusion, we do not go beyond the verge of the authorities to which we have referred.

In some of these cases the person claimed to be necessary as a witness was dead. But that can make no difference in the result.—1 Greenl. Ev., sec. 120; 2 Munford, 321. The rule rests upon the consideration that the entry, either writing or parol declaration of the author, was within his ordinary business. In most cases he must make the entry contemporaneously with the occurrence to which it relates—(22 E. C. L. and E., 276.) In all, he has full knowledge, no motive to falsehood, and there is the strongest improbability or falsehood. Sater sanctions rarely surround the testimony of a witness examined under oath.

The rule is as firmly fixed as the more general rule to which it is an exception. Modern legislation has largely and wisely liberalized the rule.

We feel no disposition to contract the just operation of the rule here under consideration. The judgment below is affirmed.

We cannot assent to so much of the opinion in this case as decides that the letters written by third persons, and addressed to third persons, were properly admitted in evidence. JAMES M. WAYNE,
NATHAN CLIFFORD,
DAVID DAVIS.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of George Duffee, charged with forging a check for $481 15, and presenting the same for payment at the Sub-Treasury, was brought up. Three witnesses were examined, Mr. Britton, Cashier at the Sub-Treasury, to whom the check was presented; Detective Sampson, the officer who arrested Duffee, and Col. Alvord, the Paymaster whose name was forged. It appeared that Duffee was paid off by Col. Alvord, as a discharged soldier, with a check for $181 15, No. 544, drawn to his own name, on the same day that he presented it. The check which he presented was drawn to Hugh Farmer, and was at once detected. At the time he was arrested, and again to-day, he told this story: When he got his money he met a man who induced him to drink, and finally got his check from him and gave him the check presented; the man then left him, and on his asking a companion of the man for his check, he was told that he had a check for $300 more than his own, and that they would give him $20 and his own check back, if he had it cashed; he objected that it was not in his own name, but was told that he could represent himself as Farmer, and could pass muster in that way. He further stated that he had come to New-York on the previous day, and had not before been there; he lived in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, and was but twenty years old; they had got his discharge papers.

The Commissioner discharged him on his own recognizances.

The Case of Fatty Davis.

CHAMBERS OF THE CITY JUDGE.

Before Judge Russel.

The case of James Dolan *alias* "Fatty Davis" on writ of *habeas corpus* came up by adjournment before the City Judge yesterday. Mr. Wm. F. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, made an argument on the motion to discharge, in the course of which he presented the following authorities: Judge Ingraham, in the case of "The People *vs* Gray," 4 Parker, page 618, said: "I concur in the views of Mr. Justice Sutherland as to what is necessary to be proved in order to make out the offence (vagrancy;) and unless, on a review of the case, it should appear that all the 'facts' necessary to constitute the offence are proven, the conviction should be reversed." Now, the return to the *certiorari* in the case shows that no facts were proved before the magistrate, but the Police officers merely swore to "conclusions of law." As well might it have been simply sworn that relator was a "vagrant," and then contended that was sufficient. This proceeding (*certiorari*) is the only remedy the relator has; and that is the duty of this Court to look to the testimony on the return, the following cases clearly demonstrate, namely: People *vs.* Philips, 1 Parker, p. 95; People *vs.* Stanley, 18 Howard, p. 179. The learned Judge's attention is particularly directed to the case of the People *vs.* Tompkins, 3 Parker, p. 224, wherein the Justice of the Supreme Court says: "I have always understood that it was the intention to give to the citizen committed for an alleged crime by a convicting magistrate an appeal from his conviction to the higher Judges." See also 1 Chitty's Criminal Law, p. 428, 4 Cranch, 126, 5 Cowan, 61, 1 Barbour, p. 349, and 18 Wendell, p. 640. The discharge in the above case is asked for upon *certiorari*, and the writ thereto, for the reason that this prisoner has been convicted by a Police Magistrate without a Jury; a power in derogation of the Common Law, which has always been watched with great care by our Superior Courts; and it has been settled that the testimony necessary to convict must be and comprehend facts, (not conclusions of law,) establishing the guilt of the prisoner, or the prisoner will be discharged.

Mr. George W. Blunt appeared on behalf of the people. The Judge reserved his decision until Friday at 1 o'clock.

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

George Deegan, charged with grand larceny, and duly indicted by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, was brought before Judge RUSSEL on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The ground taken by Mr. Kinsing, counsel for the prisoner, was that the evidence in the case did not warrant his commitment. Mr. Blunt, who appeared for the people, produced the indictment. The Judge decided that if the indictment was produced he had the power to review it, but that had not been the practice, and he would not notice it. The proper place to move for a discharge of the prisoner on the ground of jurisdiction, was in the Court where the indictment was found. The writ was dismissed, and the prisoner remanded.

A Chinese Gong and the Noise it Made—A Disturbance in Court—Personalities Among Lawyers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Crane vs. *Crane.*—A motion in this case was reported a few days ago for the appointment of a guardian for the defendant. At that time the plaintiff entered an order discontinuing the suit without costs. On the next day a notice of appearance by Mr. Requier, who formerly held the position of United States District-Attorney in one of the Southern States, was served on the plaintiff's Attorney, who thereupon served on him a copy of the order of discontinuance. Mr. Requier now moves for an amendment of the order, arguing that though the rule is that a party may discontinue an action before the appearance of an Attorney on the other side, yet where, as in this case, an Attorney had actually been retained, and that fact as well as the particulars of the defence were disclosed to the opposite Attorney, the rule did not apply.

Mr. Shaffer having, during this argument, several times blusteringly announced his view of the law, Mr. Requier remarked that he was not to be deterred by the beating of Chinese tom-toms, a remark which brought Mr. Shaffer angrily to his feet. He protested that he was not a Chinese gong, and must not be called so; that he was a lawyer of the Court, and entitled to its protection; that his sole fault was faithfulness to his clients, and that he had been insulted before by that man during half a day. Judge BARNARD was a good, first-rate man, but he must protect the bar. He called the opposite counsel various hard names, and charged him with improper connexion with his client, using the plainest Saxon to convey his meaning.

Mr. Requier protested against this gross indecorum and attack on a stranger. He had borne a high character in the place from which he came, and had never there been so attacked.

Judge BARNARD endeavored to quiet Mr. Shaffer, and informed Mr. Requier that he must not regard what had been said; that he, the Judge, had had worse things said of him without regarding them, and that he did not consider that Mr. R. had been insulted.

The Court then took the papers and reserved its decision.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barnard.

Philip Fisher *vs.* Anna L. Fisher & Nettie Tracey *vs.* Edward P. Tracey; reports confirmed and judgments of divorce granted. In re. the application of Felix de St. Renny, an infant, &c.; report of referee confirmed and order granted for leave to mortgage. Ann E. Cairns *vs.* Freeman Campbell et al; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Charles Hillsburgh *vs.* Wm. M. Tweed et al.; Frederick L. Yates *vs.* Isaac A. Briggs; Elisha C. Elridge *vs.* James C. Main; motions granted. Joseph Thwaites *vs.* William James; order vacated, with $10 costs to plaintiff. Ephraim Falker et al *vs.* Philip Stern; motion for an attachment denied, with $10 costs to defendant. Edward Foote et al. *vs.* Wm. S. Roberts; see decision with clerk at Special Term. Frederick N. Lawrence *vs.* The Bank of the Republic; stay of proceedings granted. Francis S. Coughlin *vs.* Theo. Satters; motion for commission granted.

Tricky Policemen in Trouble.

RECORDER'S CHAMBERS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Three policemen, charged with offences which were explained at length in yesterday's TIMES, were brought before the Recorder yesterday, on complaint of Superintendent James A. Kennedy. The Recorder held them to bail in the sum of $1,500 each to answer.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

A BELLIGERENT TEUTON.

Officer Patrick Boyle, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, preferred a complaint against Ferdinand Meyer, who keeps a "place" at No. 165 Spring-street, charging him with having assaulted him. The officer testified that Meyer was standing on the sidewalk with a number of friends, impeding the progress of pedestrians, and having had peremptory orders from the Captain to keep the walks clear, he ordered Mr. Meyer and his friends to go away. Meyer at once called out to a boy employed at his place to bring him a club, and he would make the officer clear away. The boy did not execute the order, and Meyer used his fists and struck the officer behind the right ear. The Metropolitan then clubbed him on the left side, and took him to the Station-house. The defence set up a denial to the charge, and alleged that Meyer was very roughly treated by the officer, who struck him first and then marched him off to the Station-house. They furthermore said he was sick and confined to his bed eight days in consequence of the injuries sustained at the hands of the policeman. The Court held that the policeman had not made out his case, and acquitted the prisoner.

A ROW AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

James O'Day, of the Second Precinct Police, charged Owen and Charles McAvoy with having violently and maliciously assaulted and beaten him. In giving his testimony he said: On the night of the 4th of this month, about 10 o'clock, a saw a fight in the street, at the corner of Cliff and Frankfort, and I ran to the spot; when I got there I saw a ring formed and two men on the ground fighting, one on the top of the other; I seized the topmost one and held him by the collar; that was Charles McAvoy; when I had hold of him, Owen McAvoy tried to prevent me from arresting Charles, and I rapped for assistance and took them both in; I did not use my club at all; did not strike anybody.

Officer Heap, who said he had been on the force for eight years, and had never seen such a malicious transaction," testified that he was on the spot and assisted in the arrest; when O'Day arrested Charles, Owen wanted to explain, and he told him to explain at the Station-house, and took him thither.

Mary Rourke was called for the defence, and testified that Owen and Charles boarded in her house, and were peaceable men. A fight had taken place opposite the house, and they went over to see it and got entangled with the police. She also claimed that the officer beat Owen badly on the arm with his club. Other witnesses were examined and corroborated Mary's statement.

The employer of Owen was examined and placed upon the stand, and testified to his irreproachable character.

The Court found Charles guilty and sent him to the Penitentiary for three months, and acquitted Owen.

A NUISANCE.

Susan Weed was arraigned for keeping a disorderly house in West Twenty-fourth-street. The complaint was made by an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. One of the witnesses was Mrs. Catharine Roberts, a comely lady who came on the stand with an infant in her arms. It appears that Susan's charms operated fatally upon the husband of Catharine, and from the fact that he found favor in the eyes of Susan, his wife became indignant. She seemed anxious to testify. The counsel for Susan claimed that she would abate the nuisance and "clear out" if judgment was suspended. The Court informed her that she must go away from the neigeborhood, and let other people's hurbands alone. This she promised and judgment was suspended.

A HALL THIEF.

Michael McGuire was found in the hallway of the house No. 220 Grand-street, on the night of the 8th inst., by Joseph Figleton, who arrested him and took him to the station-house. He was there searched, and burglar's implements found in his possession. Michael's mother, who lived at No. 139 Mott-street was called, and gave him an "excellent carrackther," but despite this, he was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

TROUBLE AMONG COURTEZANS.

Lizzie Jones, residing at ——— Bayard-street, which is a "hotel" comprising furnished rooms, charged John A. Foster with stealing wearing apparel valued at $25. One Jane Smith, a very neat little maiden, who acknowledged that she walked the streets for a living, and had been arrested several times, stated that she saw Foster go into Lizzie's room and shut the door. What he did there after she knew not. The defendant, who claimed to be a carpenter at the New Bowery Theatre, was remanded.

FATHER AGAINST SON.

John Blackhall, Sr., complained of John Blackhall, Jr., who he alleged had beaten him and refused to leave the house and cease to annoy the family. Marks of violence were upon the parent's person, and John, Jr., was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

TALL SWEARING.

David Riordan, an aged man, was called to answer a charge of assaulting a friend, Richard Doncoart, a member of the Police Force. Doncoart was called, and testified that he was going home and when at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street, he found Riordan, whom he knew very well, lying in the gutter, very much intoxicated. He assisted him to his feet, and walked along with him some distance. Suddenly Riordan turned, and dealt Doncoart a blow in the face, injuring him badly. Doncoart arrested him and took him to the station-house. Such was the Officer's story.

David Ryan came on the stand for the defence, and testified that Riordan was in the street, beastly drunk, when the Officer came up to him, knocked him down in the gutter, and beat him with his club, while Riordan was unable to lift his hand to defend himself, and was totally incapable of assaulting the Officer. The Court found the prisoner guilty and fined him $25.

ADULTERATING MILK.

John Hanna, Henry Jane and Lawrence Farley were arraigned on a charge of adulterating milk, preferred by Officer Cornelius Mahoney. They were caught in the act, and arrested. They pleaded ignorance of the law.

The Court stated that the law provided a penalty of $50 fine and three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. In consideration of the fact that they were doubtlessly ignorant that they were perpetrating a misdemeanour, he would fine them $20 each. The fines were paid and the prisoners departed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 21, 1866.

$14,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111½	400 Boston W. P.	34
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	107	200 do 2d call	33⅝
92	108⅛	100 do 2d call	33½
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C'62.	110½	300 N. Y. Central	104⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.'64.	108⅜	50 do	104¾
150,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.'66	108½	100 do c	105
3,000 U. S. 6s, '74, C. Indorsed	99⅜	25 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	224
3,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	102⅜	200 Erie R.	74⅛
1,500 do indorsed	101⅜	200 do	74⅜
70,000 do	102⅜	300 do	73⅝
8,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	106⅞	800 do	73⅝
1,000 do	106⅝	50 Erie R. P.	78¼
3,000 do 2d call	106⅞	200 Hudson R. s10	119
35,000 do 2d Ser.	106⅛	134 N. Y. & N. H. R.	134
32,000 do 2d call	106⅛	40 do	113⅝
107,000 do	106⅝	5 do	113⅝
2,000 do. 3d S. Small	106⅛	1300 Reading R.	116
12,000 do	106⅛	1000 do	116⅛
1,000 do	106⅛	100 do 2d call	115⅝
7,000 N. Y. 6s, 7s, Bounty Loan	104⅜	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '30	92	300 do	85⅞
10,000 do	93	100 do b10	85⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s, 5-20 C	72½	300 Ill. Cen. R.	122
50,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	64½	100 do	122⅝
5,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. E. Morris, C. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH and THE YOUNG ACTRESS, Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE THREE RED MEN; OR, THE BROTHERS OF BLUTHAUPT.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2: EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE GOLDEN AXE AND THE FRISKY COBBLER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

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The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have, by Ocean Telegraph, a rumor that peace has been made between Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria. It is also rumored that Russia has taken steps to negotiate a treaty of alliance with Austria and France. It is officially denied in the *Moniteur* that France has any designs on the territory of Belgium. The Empress CARLOTTA, of Mexico, it is stated, is endeavoring to prevail upon the Emperor of France to allow the French troops in Mexico to assist her husband in quelling the "insurgents," prior to their evacuation of the country.

GENERAL NEWS.

The survey of the proposed railroad from Shenectady through the North woods is progressing. A route has been engineered from a point near the junction of the Shenectady and Saratoga with the New-York Central Railroad, on the western side of the Mohawk River, at Schenectady, through the towns of Glenville, Charlton, Galway and Providence, to a point on the Sacandaga River, in Northampton, near the Fish House, and from thence up said river to the village of Wells, in the County of Hamilton. The distance already made is about forty miles. From Wells the route will continue up the Sacandaga, passing within two or three miles of the head of Lake Pleasant.

An accident occurred at Holyoke, Mass., on Monday. Three men—HADLEY, BROWN and WILDER—were in a boat repairing the dam across the Connecticut River, when from some unknown cause their anchor gave way, and they were left helpless to go over the dam and down the thirty feet plunge with the rushing mass of waters. Mr. BROWN had presence of mind sufficient to jump from the boat just as it went over, and finally came ashore alive, but with his wrists and arms bruised and broken, and other serious contusions on his body from the rocks against which he was dashed. The other two men were drowned.

The Chattanooga City Hall has recently undergone a thorough repair. During the bombardment the building was struck by shells four times. The first shell struck the northeast wing, demolishing the clerk's office. It was the second shell fired upon the renewal of the bombardment after the answer of Gen. GILLMORE to Gen. BEAUREGARD's protest. A gentleman and two ladies at the time were procuring passports to leave the city, and made a very narrow escape by a precipitate retreat down the flight of stairs into the hall below. Two more shells struck this wing, and a fourth entered the council chamber.

The Selma, (Ala.,) *Messenger* says: "We hear of factories springing up all over the country. At Camden, Wilcox County, a wealthy Company have taken the initiatory steps to erect a large building, and fill it with the most approved machinery. At Carrollton, Miss., a factory is now in operation, which in a short time will employ 180 spindles. In Marengo County they are making arrangements to manufacture on a large scale. At Cuba Station, Sumter County, a factory is shortly to be in operation.

On Sunday last a railroad disaster occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad, about eight miles east of Laporte, Ind. While the New-York Express, was passing the point named, a cow suddenly darted on the track, after the engine, tender, and baggage-cars had passed. Four passenger-cars were thrown from the track, and the sleeping-car down an embankment of twenty feet, almost completely demolishing it. Every person in the sleeping-car was more or less injured, three of them fatally. Nobody in the three other passenger-cars was hurt.

Stock-raising is becoming an important feature in Texas. Some sections are said to be overrun with cattle, nearly wild, belonging to any one who has the facilities for catching and branding them. This laxity of ownership, however, is fast being superceded by the arrivals of large numbers of emigrants, who are settling in those sections. The favor with which the prepared South American beef has been received in Europe has suggested the practicability of similar enterprises in Texas.

The work of rebuilding the structure of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which was destroyed by fire, is slowly progressing. The large towers on the north have been rebuilt with fire-proof floors to assure the safety of all the documents beyond contingency. The large tower to the southward which was very badly damaged, will soon be rebuilt. The roofing of the main building, 200 feet long and 55 feet wide, will be of wrought iron covered in with slating, with rolled iron parlines, on a novel plan.

The monument directed by the Pennsylvania Legislature to be erected to the memory of the celebrated Seneca Chief CORNPLANTER is finished. It stands on the Indian Reservation, fifteen miles above Warren, on the bank of the Allegheny. There are now living three of the CORNPLANTER's children. When the monument is dedicated the Indians on the Reservation will be present in aboriginal costume.

At Niagara Falls on Sunday the horses attached to a carriage, containing a party of three gentlemen, jumped from the roadway down an embankment twelve feet high, into the river, just above the bridge leading to Goat Island, It required the utmost exertions of the driver and party, none of whom were injured, to save the team from being swept over the Falls.

Point Lookout, at the mouth of the Potomac River, has been sold to Gen. BAYARD, of New-York, for $67,500. The sale embraces all the improvements belonging to the late owners, and 240 acres of land adjacent. It is expected that the Point will be refitted up by the proprietor as a first-class watering place in time for the next season.

The Louisville *Courier* says: "An intelligent gentleman, a resident of Georgia, furnishes us the information, which we must confess surprises us much, that there are at this time in process of erection in that State seventy-two mills for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, some of them for calicoes.

The ninety-eighth annual Commencement of Brown University will begin on Tuesday, Sept. 4, with an eulogistic address on the character and services of the late President WAYLAND. It will be delivered by Prof. GEO. I. CHASE, LL. D. On Wednesday, Sept. 5, occurs Commencement, when forty-two young men take their first academic degrees.

The reports to the St. Louis Board of Health in regard to the deaths by cholera in that city appear to have been imperfect. From the returns of burials it is found that no less than 648 died of cholera during the last week. The utmost exertions are making to check the further spread of the disease.

Great excitement was caused at Newbern, N. C., yesterday, by the discovery of a conspiracy to rob the First National Bank of that city by killing its cashier, Mr. H. H. THOMPSON. The leaders in the affair were arrested.

The shipment of Oregon salmon to Eastern Atlantic ports is becoming quite a feature of the export trade there. A single firm on the Columbia River, it is said, ship on an average 500 barrels annually to the New-York market.

The quarantine regulations at Charleston, S. C., published some time since, have been removed. Passengers and freight from New-York now meet no detention.

A project is on foot among business men in Boston to unite for the reception of a cable dispatch daily in that city, and thus do away with the present dependence upon New-York City.

The first bale of new cotton, of the crop of 1866, was sold in Mobile, Aug. 15, at auction. It was classed good middling, and was knocked down at 35½ cents.

The Fire Department of Boston proposes to send to the Paris exhibition a complete miniature illustration of the fire and alarm apparatus used in that city.

On Monday, the 18th inst., Mr. CHARLES HATHAWAY, Mrs. ELIZABETH M. LAME and her two daughters, were drowned while attempting to cross Turkey River in a skiff, at West Auburn, Iowa.

The yacht *Alice*, which has recently made the passage across the Atlantic, was built in Portsmouth, N. H., and not Boston, as stated.

President JOHNSON has accepted the tender by the Albany Burgesses Corps of a military escort and guard of honor during his stay in that city.

Captain ELLINGWOOD, just arrived frrm Cienfuegos, from which port he sailed on the 2d inst., reports the health of the town excellent.

LOCAL NEWS.

The trial of Capt. JOHN YOUNG, Chief of the Detective Police, was concluded before the Police Commissioners yesterday morning. He was charged with having taken a watch from a pickpocket who was endeavoring to sell it, retaining the watch for his own use and letting the thief go. The evidence showed that the man was not a thief, that Capt. YOUNG never saw him, and that the watch which he was suspected of stealing was his own property, and was restored to him by order of a Police Magistrate, and that the suspected individual gave a receipt for it to the officer who returned it. The case was dismissed, the President remarking that the evidence failed to cast any reflection upon the Captain's fidelity and trustworthiness.

The rumor that the street cleaning contract has been transferred by BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP to Ex-Judge WHITING, proves to be correct. Mr. H. N. CARR, formerly connected with the City Inspector's Department, is to be the managing man under the new contractor. The transfer of the contract, has however, yet to be approved by the Street Cleaning Commission.

A meeting of Democrats and Conservatives was held in the Twenty-second Ward last evening for the purpose of forming an association sustaining the administration and indorsing the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON. Speeches were made by Judge CONNOLLY, Mr. GENET and others. The meeting was enthusiastic in its indorsement of the Philadelphia Convention.

GEORGE DURFFEE, charged with presenting a forged check at the Sub-Treasury, was yesterday brought before United States Commissioner OSBORN, and owing to the want of proof of guilty intent, was discharged on his own recognizance.

Recorder HACKETT yesterday held three policemen, charged with taking bribes in violation of law, in the sum of $1,500 each, to appear and answer the charges in Court.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday, at which it was resolved that this port is not infected, but may be regarded by shippers and others as a healthy port.

Twelve cases of cholera were reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday, seven of which had resulted in death.

The Mutual Club achieved a decided victory, yesterday, in a game of base ball with the Star Club, the score standing 45 to 16.

The price of Gold was ½@¾ ℔ cent. weaker yesterday. Money easy. Stocks firm and active.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was less active yesterday, though in most instances prices favored buyers. Light freight engagements were reported.

Business drags rather heavily at the live stock markets. Yesterday there were no fresh cattle received at the National Drove Yards at One Hundred and Second-street, and the supply of Monday was not all disposed of. The number of fat cattle received at all the yards, during the week, amounts to 5,962. The choicest lots sold for 17c.@18c. ℔ lb. net weight. The very poorest lot, consisting of a number of bulls, was disposed of at about 10c. ℔ lb. net weight. The largest proportion of the beef cattle, however, sold for about 15c.@16c.@17c. ℔ lb. net weight. There was an unusually large number of poor, shabby steers offered for sale the past week, and drovers were required to hold on a long time to obtain the high prices demanded for such second-rate beef. Dealers in milch cows all agree that trade is dull. The number of cows brought to all the markets during the week is 107, of which only a few were really good milkers. The very choicest have sold for $110 each. Common to fair cows are taken at about $70@$90 ℔ head. The supply of calves is heavy for the week, and, for the most part, the quality has been quite inferior. A few lots of the best calves sold as high as 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb. live weight. Poor ones, whether grass-fed or not, were sold at all prices, according to quality, from $2 50 ℔ head to $8. The arrivals of sheep and lambs for the week are unusually large, numbering, in the aggregate, 25,668. Lambs are worth but little more than good sheep. Many of the lambs offered were light and poor, not even in fair store condition. The best lots of lambs sold for 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., live weight. The choicest lots of sheep were disposed of at 6c.@7c.@7½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Sales have been slow and prices not as firm as usual. The swine market has been well supplied during the week. 11,123 hogs were received at the hog market, at the foot of Fortieth-street, and but a small number remained unsold yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The best lots sold for 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, and 13¾c.@14¼c., dressed.

POPULAR RIGHTS.—It is curious to see an old despotic and absolutist power like Austria, putting down as one of the terms in a treaty of peace, such a condition as that embraced in Article 3 of the Nikolsburg Treaty. The transfer of the rights of Austria in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, are there made over to Prussia, "*with this reserve*" (to quote the text), "that the population of the Northern districts of Schleswig *will be anew united to Denmark, if they express the desire of a freely given vote.*" It is, perhaps, abstractly considered, less curious that Prussia should assent to this condition, than that Austria should propose it; but when it is remembered that BISMARCK is the Prussian negotiator, and when we recall the way in which he has just treated Frankfort, both as regards the political selections of the old Free City and the contribution he exacted from it, but especially as regards the former, the inconsistency of his course in the two cases becomes glaring. Why should not the will of Frankfort, as to annexation to Prussia, be expressed by a freely-given vote, as well as the will of the population of the northern districts of Schleswig?

The Press on the Convention.

The profound impression which the Philadelphia Convention has produced upon the country is best attested by the comments it has elicited from the Press. The violence of the Radical journalists is born of fear. Whom they dread they abuse, and that of which they are most afraid they assail with slander and falsehood. The failure of their prophecies has irritated them beyond measure; and in the cordial alliance of Conservative Republicans with national Democrats and representive Southerners they see the development of a power which bids fair to be irresistible in the coming canvass. Upon the tone of the extremist newspapers, then, it is not necessary now to dwell. Rage has so overpowered sense, that they lie recklessly and vituperate blindly, as men might be supposed to do who find their choicest calculations upset, and their cherished plans predestined to destruction.

More moderate journals, like the Springfield *Republican* and the Philadelphia *North American*, acknowledge the influence exercised by the Convention, without identifying themselves with the movement to which it gave rise. Our Springfield cotemporary has not been slow to appreciate the importance of the gain realized in the unreserved adoption by the Southern delegates of the constitutional principles enunciated in the resolutions. To have called forth an explicit affirmation of the supremacy and perpetuity of the Union, and a repudiation as explicit of the doctrine of secession, is, as the *Republican* admits, an advance toward harmony which ought not to be underestimated. And inasmuch as the platform adopted at Philadelphia is substantially identical with that which was adopted by the Union Party at Baltimore in 1864, it is difficult to see how any member of the party not irrevocably committed to the revolutionary crotchets of radicalism can honestly disapprove of the proceedings of the Convention. The *North American*, indeed, in an article entitled "Republican Principles Accepted," adopts the conclusion demonstrated two days ago in the TIMES, and concedes that the principles upon which ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON were elected in 1864 were in the ascendancy last week at Philadelphia. By what process of reasoning the *North American* justifies its continued adhesion to the Disunion Party in Congress in preference to the Union movement out of doors, is not apparent. For if the delegates at Philadelphia accepted the principles on which the Republican Party fought its last fight at the polls, the inference is inevitable that the Congressional majority have departed from the standard of the party they pretend to represent. And our Philadelphia cotemporary, in opposing the National Union movement, based, as it confessedly is, upon the platform which carried Mr. LINCOLN a second time into the Presidency, really abandons the cause of which it claims to be an advocate. From this dilemma there is no escape, except by a repudiation of the Disunion Radicals on one hand, or the Baltimore Union platform on the other.

The tone of the Northern Democratic press is, with scarcely an exception, all that the friends of the movement could desire. There is little or no fault-finding, and absolutely no opposition either to the action of the Convention or the policy it indicates for the Fall elections. The conciliation, the moderation, the patriotic anxiety for harmony as against the common foe, which characterized the course of the Democratic delegates, alike in the Committees and in the Convention, are visible in the comments of the journals belonging to the same party. The controversies of the past are forgotten in the effort to provide for the exigencies of the present and the salvation of the future, The declaration of principles is indorsed as sound and wise, and the address is hailed as a just and constitutional statement of the case to be submitted to the people.

In the same category may be placed the no-party journals of the cities—journals whose influence is indisputable, and whose prompt and unreserved approval of the Convention and its results betoken the direction of the current of feeling outside of the organized parties. The no-party class—and they are a host in themselves—are heart and soul with the movement.

Taking into account, then, the Conservative Republicans who are in the foremost ranks, the less ultra Republicans who begin to discern the source and soundness of the principles contended for, the overwhelming majority of the Democrats, and the "Independents" who are not politicians—the amazing strength of the movement becomes apparent. Against these combined forces, what can the Radical Disunionists accomplish? What in New-York, for example? or in Pennsylvania? or in Indiana or Illinois? or in any one of the States whose citizens will, in a few weeks, be required to pronounce for the Union or against it—for the constitutional policy of the Administration, or the unconstitutional policy of Congress? To ensure a sweeping success, it is only necessary to repeat in the States the forbearance, the unselfish patriotism, and the sagacious adjustment of persons and positions which triumphed so signally at Philadelphia.

But the Southern Press—what is its verdict in the premises? We have already laid before our readers the utterances of the journals which have reached us from the South since the close of the Convention. The prevailing feeling is discriminating and—from the Southern stand-point—not unreasonable or unjust. Here and there is a paper which reviews the proceedings with a good heart. But the greater number accept the resolutions with many protestations against the principles they affirm and the conclusions to which they point. As a matter of argument they object to the unqualified assertion of the principles of national supremacy, with the consequent extinction of the old doctrine of State rights as implied in secession. And they demur to the accuracy and taste of other points, both in the resolves and the address. In the main, however, they accept the position as the best one possible in existing circumstances; rejecting certain abstract assertions, but nevertheless declaring their appreciation of the temper and purposes of the Convention, and their reliance upon the movement as the only efficient means of restoring the Union. More, perhaps, our Southern cotemporaries could not be expected to concede without doing violence to their self-respect.

The Southern Delegates in Philadelphia.

As special pains are taken to create the impression that the assent of the Southern delegates to those parts of the Declaration of Principles touching Slavery, the National Debt and the Federal Soldiers was forced and insincere, it may be well enough to state one or two facts concerning their action which will show how untrue and unjust such an impression would be.

The Committee on Address and Resolutions was very large—consisting of two from each State and Territory. On organizing, a Sub-Committee of *thirteen* was appointed, to which the subject of resolutions was referred; and upon this Committee were placed some of the strongest men of the South—Hon. W. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, Judge YERGER, of Mississippi, Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, and others. The declaration on Slavery, as first drawn, simply stated that, "Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited upon the soil and within the jurisdiction of the United States." The clause "and there is neither purpose nor desire on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be reëstablished," was inserted at the instance of Judge YERGER, and *with the prompt and unanimous assent of all the Southern delegates.* This most important declaration, therefore, was wholly voluntary on the part of the South, and indicates beyond all doubt their settled and sincere purpose.

On the subject of the National Debt the assent of the Southern delegates was equally prompt and cordial. They repelled in the strongest terms all thought, purpose or wish of repudiating the debt or avoiding their full share of whatever burdens it may involve. They unanimously insisted that any insinuation of an unwillingness on the part of the South to meet this responsibility was an imputation upon their honor and would be so regarded, and they were perfectly willing that a declaration to this effect should be inserted in the resolution if it would prove of the slightest service. They repudiated with equal emphasis all idea of the assumption of their own debt,—saying no man at the South, except possibly some holder of Confederate bonds, ever dreamed of such a thing or desired it. Their declarations on this subject were explicit, emphatic and unanimous.

In regard to recognizing the services of the Federal soldiers, they said they expected the Government which had been maintained by them would do them justice. They believed this to be simply its duty, and they should coöperate and assist in performing it. They expressed the hope that it would not be deemed necessary to compliment the courage, devotion, or other *soldierly* qualities of Northern men at the expense of the Southern, because on this point they felt bound to insist upon the merits of their own troops. But this was a matter of feeling merely, and would not interfere with their voting to render full justice to the United States troops by paying their dues and pensioning their widows and orphans. They paid the highest compliments to them, and said they deserved the most generous treatment from the Government they had served. And the resolution on this subject was adopted in Committee just as unanimously as the others.

The action of the Southern Delegates in the Committee as well as in the Convention, was thoroughly patriotic and public spirited. They evinced the most perfect devotion to the Union—declaring that it was now *their* Government as much as ours, and the only National Government they knew, and that the only rivalry between the North and South hereafter should be as to which should do most for its honor. its welfare and its perpetuity.

The Union Soldiers and the Political Campaign.

One of the chief controlling forces in the politics of the country for many future years will be that of the great army of volunteer soldiers, who bore our flag in the late gigantic contest, and carried through to a triumphant conclusion the war for the Union. The report of the Secretary of War, made in December last, showed that at the close of the rebellion, or in May of last year, there were over *ten hundred thousand* men in the Union armies; and beside these, there were probably half as many more who had seen service, for a greater or longer period of time, but who had been mustered out because of the expiration of their term of enlistment or for other reasons.

All of this enormous force of volunteer soldiers are now back among us, and scattered through the country as peaceful citizens. They are voters, almost to a man. They are nearly all young men, of vigorous character and with intelligent convictions, their dispositions sobered by the scenes they have gone through, and their ideas enlarged by the experiences of the field and the march. They have an immense influence in all communities, but especially in the rural localities. The choicest young men of the village or district patrotically enlisted in the army. Their career was watched with eager interest by their relatives and neighbors. On their return, each one of them became a centre of influence and power, and will so continue for the remainder of life. There is not a State or a county, a city, or a hamlet, in the entire North but has more or less of these disbanded volunteers, officers and soldiers, in their midst, and in numerous places they can control, by their direct and indirect influence, the whole course of public affairs.

The Radicals have counted upon getting this controlling political power on the side of their measures and schemes. Having confronted the Southerners on the field of battle, having suffered wounds and losses because of the rebellion, having the most patriotic feelings and the most decided convictions, it seemed as though it might be easy to operate upon them by the memories of the past, and to keep alive in their hearts those passions which inflamed them in the day of battle. If they could be got, as a body, on the side of the Radicals, the triumph of the latter in future elections would be secured, and their power in the country would be made permanent for at least a generation.

But there are signs that in this case they have counted without their host. The large number of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of officers who bore a distinguished part in the war, but who have now returned to civil life, was the first important sign we had that the intelligence of the volunteer army was prepared to play an intelligent and independent part in national politics. From the Western and the Eastern and the Central States, we had members of the highest military distinction, and there was hardly a delegation from any quarter but had in it leading men who, at the beginning of last year, were battling for the flag of the nation in the States of the South. It is absurd, not to say wicked, base and ungrateful, for the Radicals to designate such men as "Copperheads." It is ridiculous to accuse them of a want of devotion to the liberties of their country. It is preposterous to say that they are now lowering their flag before rebels, or that they are selling the glory of their past history for a mess of pottage. The epithets which the *Tribune* and kindred organs heap upon the members of a Convention in which there is so large an infusion of such an element, are foolish as well as outrageous. But instead of effecting their object, the Radicals will only show our volunteer soldiers what kind of men they are who are now seeking to rule and ruin the country.

But this is not the only indication of the course of sentiment and action among the officers and soldiers of the army of the Union. There have been two important meetings of officers of Conservative politics within the last few days, the latest of which was held at Washington. The attendance was large and distinguished, and preliminary preparations were made for holding in a short time a National Convention of the Union officers of the late war who are in favor of the policy of President JOHNSON. A gentleman, who was present at one of these meetings, and who has the most extensive acquaintance in the circles of which we speak, says that the assemblage was of the most important and significant character, and gives it as his opinion that it will soon be seen that at least nine-tenths of the brave men who lately led our armies are in favor of the Conservative policy of the administration, and will be found supporting President JOHNSON as warmly in the political campaign as they supported his predecessor on the field of battle. By this we can judge of the course of the rank and file; for, as the feeling of officer and soldier was one on the field, so now it is one when both have returned to the position of citizens.

We believe that to-day the great body of patriotic citizens who last year wore the army blue are now united in sentiment with the Conservative Union Party of the nation. They do not desire that the splendid heroism they displayed against the rebel soldiers should be followed by such a mean and contemptible war as the Radicals are now waging against the Southern people. They fought their foes like men, but when these foes succumbed they would treat them like men and citizens, and with a magnanimity worthy of the victors. It is a mistake to suppose that our soldiers are filled with revenge and malice against those who were arrayed on the other side. On the contrary, they are anxious to stretch forth the hand of fellowship, and ask them to join in promoting the prosperity of the country, and securing the freedom and glory of these United States. The vast importance and influence of such a feeling upon the politics of the country will soon make itself apparent in a manner that but few expect.

What Can They Do About It?

We do not see what the United States have done to induce the apprehensions concerning our designs which from time to time crop out among the public men of Europe. We spoke recently of the warning which no less a person than MICHEL CHEVALIER had uttered to Europe about the United States, in which he foretold such a demonstration of hostile military power by the great American Republic as would compel all the Governments and nations of Europe to unite for the common defence against us. His views were supported by several other writers; but none of them set forth any better basis for their apprehensions than an indefinite dread that a people so powerful as the Americans, and with no enemy to contend against on this side of the Atlantic, must necessarily go forth to seek in Europe a foeman worthy of their steel. The *Opinion Nationale*, (Paris,) now comes out on the subject, and renews the alarm; but the reasons it gives us are but little more definite than we had from its predecessors. After showing the ill terms that exist between the various Continental Powers at this time, it urges them to "comprehend that they must hereafter make mutual concessions," and that in view of the pretensions of this country and the gigantic development the United States must soon attain, "it is necessary that those European nations who call themselves the depositaries of the world's civilization should understand each other, should unite, should dispel by wise concessions all causes of conflict that exist between them; for the day is not far distant when *in the interest of threatened civilization and the universal equilibrium they will have to enrol themselves under one flag and fix the conditions of a durable peace between the United States and old Europe.*"

This at least is something positive for our reflection. The United States it seems are threatening the existence of civilization and and the universal equilibrium, are putting forth pretensions, and are making gigantic developments; and these things it is necessary for "Old Europe" to combine against. Of course, we cannot but justify any combination that is gotten up to defend such a large thing as the "universal equilibrium," and such a handy thing as "civilization," but pray tell us, Monsieur *Opinion*, how could we dare to threaten either of them, or when did we do it, and how? We know that the American people are strongly inclined to barbarism, and that our free institutions, our popular education, our commerce, our literature and art, are only the veneer which hides the lurking savage; but then that is our own business exclusively; and as we do not know that we have ever given any sign of taking up the sword, or sending abroad our monitors, to propagate our barbaric ideas and practices, why should there be any ground for fear about the safety of "civilization?" It is the policy of barbaric nations, like the Japanese and the Americans, not to interfere with other people's business, and to ask from the enlightened world outside only to "let us alone." We have just seen three of the Kings of civilized Europe engaged in a sanguinary war, which has come near involving all the monarchs of the continent for the benefit of civilization, and not a man in all America has asked any other privilege than that of criticising the belligerents. The war may have raged, or it may yet rage, from St. Petersburgh to Paris, and from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and not a hand be lifted from this side of the ocean to take part in the quarrel. In fact, so far as we are aware, we have threatened nobody and nothing, and we do not propose to threaten anybody or anything. Even the "universal equilibrium" may continue to maintain its serene existence, undisturbed by barbaric or democratic demonstrations from this side of the sea.

In like manner, we do not see the "pretensions" our Paris cotemporary speaks of, unless it be pretension for a Republic like this to exist at all—for a nation to exist in which there is neither Emperor, Lord nor Pope, and in which every man is as good as any other man. We thought that of late years there had been a remarkable freedom from pretension, so far as the action of our Government was concerned. We have tolerated much that was intolerable, endured many things that were insufferable, and remained quiet under provocations that would have stirred other people. Our faithfulness to the obligations of international law have been acknowledged even by England; and if anywhere or at any time we should ever have shown a sign of pretension, it certainly should not be spoken of in Paris while the French troops are retained in Mexico.

But there is one of the charges against us about which we have nothing to say in the way of explanation or excuse, and of which we cannot plead guiltless. We are dangerous to the world, and deserve to be chastised by the combined nations of Europe because we have had a "gigantic development," and because that development threatens to be still more gigantic in the future. True it is, oh! civilized masters, true and terrible. But what can we do about it! And, again, what can *you* do about it?

Suggestions from England as to Codification.

The question of Law Reform and of codification as a step in that direction, have occupied the thoughts of many men, both in England and in this country, and there is a sufficiently intimate relation between the laws of the two countries to make the suggestions and the example of either country valuable to the other. What we have done toward codifying our law has been watched with great interst in England, and it will surely not be without interest for us to notice the views of those who are agitating the subject in England. Prominent among these is a Mr. GREAVES, Q. C., who has contributed to the *London Law Magazine* several articles on the subject. He is evidently much pleased with our Codes as they have been proposed by our Commissioners, and accepts as very forcible, the arguments in favor of a Code adduced by the Commissioners in their Introduction to the Civil Code as reported by them to the Legislature. But he comes to the conclusion that in the present state of feeling on the subject and the present modes of legislation, there is no prospect of anything being undertaken in England on the pattern of our New-York Code, which shall aim at the reduction of all the common law and the statutes of England to one comprehensive, yet simple system.

We can readily believe that this is so from the experience which we ourselves have. We are even led to think that possibly the same difficulties which occurred to him and seemed to him insufferable, though he seems to think that we have overpowered them, may yet be the means of stopping our codifiers in mid career. It is true that we have the Codes proposed. That part of the work is done. The next is to have them made law, and here is just where the greatest difficulty is to be met.

Here is the proposed Civil Code, for instance, a book of over six hundred pages. Any one must see that it would be a herculean task for any Legislature, sitting as ours does for a limited time, and with all the other projects pressing themselves upon its time with the pertinacity which springs from private and political interest, to do any justice at all to such a proposed law, or to adopt it in any discriminating way. Some Legislature may devise a way of accomplishing it, or may determine to adopt it without any consideration of it, but the difficulties are obvious and great.

The course suggested by Mr. GREAVES in reference to the English law to meet this difficulty, which he admits to be insuperable there, is to be taken up various subjects or branches of the law to frame general statutes which should consolidate the common law and the statutes which bear upon each subject; to have these statutes framed with reference to each other, so as to have the whole when adopted form one symmetrical system, and to adopt them in succession as rapidly as possible.

This is, in short, as if our Commissioners should go before our next Legislature, not with the whole six hundred pages of their Civil Code, but with the first division of it, which contains the law, as they propose it, in reference to the personal relations—marriage and divorce, parent and child, guardian and ward, and the like—and ask the Legislature to adopt that and make it the statute law of the State, and should then follow up this action year by year until all the subjects of the law have been gone over.

All this would take a great deal of time no doubt, and we can readily appreciate the impatience of those who have been devoting their time and energies to the preparation of a general system, to see it all in operation at once. Doubtless, too, it would be fairer for the system itself to go into operation as a whole, than to be set going piecemeal. But the successful adoption and working of one general statute of this kind would tend much to hasten the adoption of others; and it may very well be that this system of partial codification might bring us to the result which is aimed at sooner than to press the whole of it at once. We suggest it for the consideration of the friends of the Code.

Mr. GREAVES carries his suggestions much further than this, and further than would be possible here. He would have a Board created, like our Code Commissioners, whose duty it should be to prepare these general statutes. But he would have the main business of his Board to be the supervision of future legislation, not the codifying of the past. He would have all acts proposed to be submitted to them for revision and full report, and all amendments to pass under their supervision, and in general he would have this Board supervise legislation as it went on.

We have sometimes thought as we have noticed the mistakes which are continually made in our laws, by bad grammar and improper and inapt wording, that it might be well for our Legislatures to have a special Committee on the Wording of Bills, on which should be placed members who were "nothing if not critical," and whose duty should be simply to examine the wording and grammar and punctuation of every bill. But we are quite sure that a permanent Board for such a purpose would never do in our country, nor do we believe it would be endured in England. It would do, perhaps, if we could call down a few angels to serve on such a Committee or Board, being of superhuman wisdom, utterly unselfish, and in no way to be improperly influenced by the desires and interests of the world around them. But until we can get such a Board so composed, there is no hope of avoiding in that way the evils arising from crude and hasty and unwise legislation. We must be and remain content with watching legislation as it goes on, pointing out defects when we see them, and bearing with the evils resulting from those defects with what patience we can, until we or our posterity can remedy them.

Miss Braddon's Reputed Work.

No. 128 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to a communication published in your journal, originally addressed to the *London Reader*, wherein Miss M. E. BRADDON thinks proper to repudiate the authorship of a romance published by us. As, in an editorial notice, you have called attention to Miss BRADDON's grievance, and insinuated that we have been guilty of a fraud upon the reading community, may we claim the privilege of self-exoneration?

If we have been the victim of an imposition in sending forth *What is This Mystery* as the work of Miss BRADDON, for, as such we were tempted to purchase the original, we have shared the critical fate of the editors of some three hundred journals, who have pronounced this publication not only to have been the work of Miss BRADDON, but the very best which has emanated from her pen. Consequently, if our powers of literary detection, in this instance, failed us, we have the pleasing satisfaction of having furnished the public with a work, which, if not by Miss BRADDON, is at least equal to her ordinary performances. Assuredly we are not to blame, for the reader purchases the book, and not the author's name, and it is our business to manufacture such works, and such works only, as we can sell.

We do not pretend to be critics, but merely publishers, and judge material proffered to us simply as suitable to the market. Regarding *What is this Mystery* as the composition of a master hand, we published it, and have been amply rewarded by the favor with which it has been received. The reputation of an authoress frequently sells a most indifferent production; in this instance the romance, issued under the name of a writer, has assuredly sustained the reputation of its accredited authoress. As Miss BRADDON distinctly says that it did not emanate from her pen, we would be ungentlemanly to deny her assertion. Still we, in many instances, have witnessed the weakness of authors, who, when their *names* demand a price, repudiate prior productions, which, when issued anonymously, have secured appreciation of their latent talents.

Yours respectfully, HILTON & CO.

The affirmations in the statement thus given to the public by Messrs. HILTON & Co. must be taken for what they are worth. If Messrs. HILTON & Co. were deceived, as they allege, in purchasing a spurious manuscript, they must be regarded as, in a certain sense, victims. Intelligent publishers, however, are supposed to be not so entirely guileless as the Messrs. HILTON profess in their vindication; and we must take the liberty of saying that the philosophic reflections on authorship with which their communication concludes, scarcely correspond with the unsophisticated character to which the writers lay claim at the opening. They have made a "good thing" out of it, and they are satisfied—no matter how much Miss BRADDON may have been outraged, or the public swindled. Messrs. HILTON & Co., probably expect to make even some additional profit by the smartness of their letter, herewith published; and, to that profit—*with these qualifying words*—we make them heartily welcome.

NATIONAL BOUNDARIES, NATURAL AND UNNATURAL.—England enjoys an exceptional advantage among the great Powers of Europe, in being the only country in possession of "natural boundaries," and with no necessity of "rectifying her frontiers." Her boundaries are definitely fixed, and in all respects perfectly natural all around. She trenches upon no other nation, and not even the shadow of any other nation touches upon her. She may have trouble with outlying conquests, such as Ireland, but her own soil is compact and intact, as well as undisturbed. While Scotland was independent, wars raged perpetually between the Northern and Southern sections of the Island, but since the union of the kingdoms, which begun with the assumption of the English Crown by JAMES VI. of Scotland, was completed by the legislative union of 1715, there have been no difficulties upon her soil, if we except the spasmodic Highland revolt under Prince CHARLES in 1745. England's singular good fortune in this matter of natural boundaries is more apparent than ever at this time, when every other nation in Europe is in difficulty, or is threatened with difficulty, about frontiers. It is not only Prussia *versus* France, or Prussia *versus* the other States of the Germanic Confederation; it is not only Italy *versus* Austria; (which Powers, though rid of the Venetian difficulty, have yet other territorial questions in abeyance;) it is not only Austria *versus* Rrussia, and both these Powers *versus* Turkey, in the matter of the Danubian Principalities, but Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Denmark are either troubled, or from time to time are threatened with troubles, about questions which either affect their territorial integrity or their territorial existence. Everything is in a state of confusion and unfixedness, and there are disputes and wars beyond number, because of this incorrigible and terrible thing of unnatural boundaries.

The High Rock Spring Celebration.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Thursday is the day fixed for the opening of High Rock Spring. Arrangements have been made for observing the anniversary of the discovery of this wonderful medicinal fountain by Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, the first white man whom tradition or history names as its discoverer. Chancellor WALWORTH will preside. and an oration will be pronounced by WILLIAM E. STONE, author of the *Life and Times of Sir William Johnson.* SAMUEL DOWNING, of this county, now 105 years of age, and the last surviving soldier of the American Revolution, will be in the procession.

Sailing of the British Steamer Sparrow-Hawk—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 20.

H. B. M. steamer *Sparrow-Hawk*, Capt. PORCHER, sailed to-day for Victoria. Flour is in fair request, especially superfine grades for export. Baker's extra $16 25. Wheat—Sales prime Middling at $1 55 ℔ 100 lbs.

The Cholera in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

There have been 28 deaths by cholera in this city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning.

A fifteen day cholera quarantine has been established at Mobile on all New-Orleans vessels.

OUR WATERING PLACES.

Newport at the Close of the Season.

List of New-Yorkers who Live in Rented Cottages.

Newport's Rich Men—The Yacht Club—A Yacht Race, Music, Dancing and General Jollification.

Notabilities—Miss Laura Keene, George Francis Train and the Siamese Twins—All About the Twins.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Monday, Aug. 20, 1866.

Perhaps you think Newport is empty, dull and stupid because Miss Flyaway and Miss Jigamaree are at Long Branch. If you do, you are mightily mistaken. On Saturday we had a tremendous accession in the shape of some two hundred comely girls and festive men bound for the land of Martha's Vineyard, where are gathered the good and faithful of all New-England, for the dual purpose of holding a camp-meeting and enjoying a clam bake. Both are excellent in their way, but of the two the latter is the more popular; it doesn't last so long, and is less trying to one's feelings. At Martha's Vineyard it has been for many years the custom of our praying friends to meet in a social way on pine boards, beneath the shadings of a capacious grove, where for several days and nights they pass the pleasant hours in listening to sober sermons, in singing songs, with cheerful chorus, in eating luncheons prepared by the cunning hands of Massachusetts' daughters, in sleeping in partially water-tight tents, in bathing in the waters of the beautiful bay, in having the jolliest and most sacred kind of a somewhat extensive pic-nic. 'Tis there that

Congregations ne'er break up,
And Sabbaths never end,

so to speak. 'Tis there that the two hundred comely maidens and festive men of whom I wrote are by this time mingling in the mighty chorus, and making purchase of hard boiled eggs, baked apples and little green peaches.

Newport was never so beautiful as now. The beach is as smooth as the kitchen floor of any old Dutch wife; the surf rolls and swells and invites to bathe and plunge as it did in the palmy days gone by; the drives are full of beauty, and the "points" are as interesting as ever; but it is a fact that the people do not come here as they did, and that the old names are not to be found upon the hotel registers. Partially this is accounted for by the fact that so many of the old comers

LIVE IN COTTAGES,

or houses rented for the season. The following list gives the names of New-Yorkers who have lived in this way here this season:

JAMES LENOX, New-York, LUTHER BATEMAN'S stone house.

DANIEL LEROY, New-York, Mrs. MARSHALL'S, Pelham-street.

WILLIAM P. STEWART, New-York, the Ashurst cottage, Bellevue-avenue.

Mrs. D. S. KENNEDY, New-York, PHINNEY'S villa, Bellevue-avenue.

ROBERT V. MCKIM, New-York, Miss GRAY'S cottage, Narragansett-avenue.

Mrs. THOMAS S. GIBBS, New-York, Mrs. BURDICK'S, Bellevue-avenue, corner Dixon-street.

TURNER SARGENT, Boston, WHITWELL'S cottage, Bellevue-avenue.

L. D. MORTON, New-York, Mrs. BRUEN'S villa, Bellevue-avenue.

S. D. BRADFORD, New-York, VanRensselaer House, corner Catharine and Ayrault streets.

BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP, New-York, VOSE'S, corner Bellevue-avenue ank Bath-road.

NEWBOLD EDGAR, New-York, JOHN CAREY'S villa, Narragansett-avenue, corner Spring-street.

JAMES W. OTIS, New-York, JOHN A. HAZARD'S cottage, Dixon-street.

BYAM R. STEVEN'S, New-York, Derby cottage, Pelham-street.

GORDON NORRIE, New-York, GOFFE'S cottage, Bellevue-avenue.

EUGENE KETTLETAS, New-York, Mrs. IZARD'S cottage, Kay-street.

Mrs. J. DEKAY, New-York, Mrs. LUDLOW'S cottage, Kay-street.

JOHN B. MURRAY, New-York, Mrs. PERRY'S cottage, Perry-street.

M. DE MONTHOLON, French Legation, Washington, C. CONGDON'S cottage, Hayden-court, Bath-road.

CHARLES B. HOFFMAN, New-York, Mrs. JUDSON'S villa, Bellevue-avenue, near Ocean House.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Mrs. PORTERS' Villa, Greenough-place.

THOMAS J. OWEN, New-York, Mrs. STARTS' Villa, Bellevue-avenue.

FREDERICK A. LANE, New-York, A. N. LITTLEFIELD'S house, Pelham-street.

W. S. CALDWELL, New-York, JAMES L. HAZARD'S cottage, Kay-street.

JOHN A. UBSDELL, New-York, Shaw House, Bellevue-avenue, corner of Ruggles'-avenue.

WILLIAM H. PAINE, New-York, ARMSTRONG'S cottage, Bellevue-avenue.

W. H. MCVICKER, New-York, T. H. MCGHEE'S cottage, corner of Clay-street and Bellevue-avenue.

ALFRED BECAR, New-York, the Stevens House, Mail-road.

JAMES C. GRISWOLD, New-York, P. A. STOCKTON'S cottage, corner of Kay and Touro streets.

WILLIAM POST, New-York, the Summer House, Bellevue-avenue.

Col. D. C. HOUSTON, U. S. Army, Mrs. DEJONGH'S cottage, Belleve-avenue.

THOMAS BARCLAY, New-York, Mrs. PENNINGTON'S cottage, corner of Clay and Dixon streets.

W. G. MICKELL, New-York, COOK'S house, Kay-street.

T. A. ABELL, New York, DICKERSON'S cottage, William-street.

JOHN LAFARGE, New-York, STEPHEN BARKER'S cottage, near second beach, Middletown.

Mrs. CLARENCE PELL, New-York, TOMPKIN'S cottage, corner of Redwood and Cottage streets.

THOMAS C. DURANT, New-York, Mrs. PORTER'S cottage, Greenough-place.

Gen. PARKS, U. S. Army, HOPKINS' cottage, Cottage-street.

Miss JULIA M. HOFFMAN, New-York, Miss T. B. MOORE'S cottage, Catharine-street.

W. P. W. DANA, New-York, the "Eustis house," Kay-street.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, New-York, CHARLES HUNTER'S cottage, Kay-street.

A. A. SELOVAR, New-York, Mrs. ROBINSON'S cottage, Bath road.

Mrs. JACOB LITTLE, New-York, AUSTIN'S cottage, John-street.

Lieut. HAGGERTY, United States Navy, THURSTON'S cottage, Mail road.

Mrs. MARY JONES, New-York, WM. H. JONES' cottage, Bay View.

EDWARD SNELLING, New-York, VOSE'S small cottage, Bath road.

MURRAY F. SMITH, New-York, Dr. J. C. PALMER'S cottage, Bellevue-avenue.

LUCIUS TUCKERMAN, New-York, Dr. BALCH'S place, Purgatory farm.

Mr. OOLHUST, New-York, W. B. WILSON'S cottage, Old Beach road.

Z. SIMMONS, New-York, Kay-street, corner Bull-street.

MARGARETTA KNIGHT, New-York, Mrs. RUGGLES' stone house, Coggeshall-avenue.

Mrs. VAN SCHAICK, New-York, LYDIA MITCHELL'S house, near Mail road.

JOHN E. SIMMONS, New-York, WM. SMITH'S cottage, No. 10 Kay-street.

Quite a nice little lot, you see, from Gotham alone. Then, too, at very many of the cottages are to be found not only the persons whose names appear as the renters, but their families to remote connections, their friends and their friends' families. With these as a nucleus the hundreds of New-Yorkers who come here for a week or a month, find it easy to create a circle for fun and frolic, a circle which is more or less agitated by gayety according to the presence or absence of certain masters of society who know how to set and keep the ball in motion.

THE YACHT CLUB

and its movements are always regarded with unfeigned and lively interest. The several vessels belonging to the club have been here off and on for some time. On Saturday they all went to New-Bedford, anchoring in the harbor opposite that quaint old spot well-named Fairhaven. The harbor was filled with little craft of every description on Sunday, carrying visitors to and from the yachts, New-Bedford and Fairhaven. The steam tender carried a superb band, which made the peaceful harbor resonant on Saturday night with melody and music, greatly to the delight of hundreds of ladies, whose open windows gladly drank in the unwonted sounds. For this unanticipated but most welcome serenade they are indebted entirely to the thoughtful generosity of Mr. BENNETT, the owner of the *Henrietta*.

This morning the yachts saluted the revenue cutter stationed at New-Bedford, and returned to this port, for the grand ball of the season. On Friday, two of the yachts, the *Vesta* and the *Widgeon*, made a forty mile race for $1,000. Eleven o'clock was the hour at which the yachts were to start from the stake-boat anchored off Castle Hill, and half an hour before that time the two got under weigh from the harbor, and with all sail set, proceeded out to the stake-boat, the *Widgeon* taking the van. The wind was a strong breeze from the northwest. The yachts intending to witness the race were not allowed to get under weigh until 11 o'clock, at which time they were saluted by the revenue cutter *Cuyahoga*, with thirteen guns, which they acknowledged by firing two guns each, and dipping their flags. The only yachts going out to witness the race were the *Palmer*, *Henrietta*, and *Idler*, and the steam-yacht *Tourist*. These vessels were mostly under easy sail, the *Palmer* carrying only her mainsail and jib, though the *Idler* at one time had all her light sails set, and the *Henrietta* also was under a press of canvass. Even then, however, the *Palmer*, under her two sails, held her own with them, and actually passed and left a long distance astern the revenue-cutter *Cuyahoga*, under steam and sails. The *Palmer* had on board a large party of gentlemen from several yachts in the harbor as guests to witness the race, all of whom expressed their admiration of the fine sailing qualities of the vessels. The run out to within five miles of Block Island and back to Newport was made in three hours and thirty minutes, under the easy sail above mentioned.

The course for the race was from the stake-boat above named, out around the northeast spit on Block Island and return, a distance of forty miles, stakes a thousand dollars each. The *Vesta* was under mainsail, foresail, two jibs, jib-topsail, and gaff-topsail and topmast staysail. The *Widgeon* had the same, with the addition of a fore-topsail. It was evident that both boats had as much wind as they could cleverly take care of with that amount of sail, as both at times careened so far that their lee rails were a considerable distance under water, yet neither was at any time seen to luff a particle, except that the *Widgeon* would at times ease up her jib-topsail until the flaw of wind had passed.

The *Vesta* rounded the stake off Block Island 9 minutes and 3 seconds in advance of the *Widgeon*, and was consequently two miles ahead. It was now evident that the race must prove a very close one, as allowance would have to be made for the inferior size of the *Widgeon*, she being about 100 tons smaller than the other, and when, on entering the inner harbor, it was was announced that the *Widgeon* had won the race by one minute and four seconds, the result was received with loud cheering and salvos of artillery from the other yachts, in token of their appreciation of his "pluck" in carrying sail, which had been a source of admiration to spectators throughout. The race was sailed in about four hours.

In the evening there was a superb exhibition of fireworks from the *Henrietta*, *Rambler*, *Widgeon*, *Eva* and *Geraldine*, during which Mr. BENNETT'S Seventh Regiment Band, on the *Jeanette*, (tender,) performed a programme of choice, selected and popular music. From this brief idea, it may well be inferred that the presence of the yacht squadron in the harbor is a matter of no slight consequence. It gives the men something to bet about.

It gives the ladies something to talk about, something to visit, something to "*dote on*."

It gives, I regret to add, the store-keepers something to cheat about.

The regular standing sensation here is GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. GEORGE was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, but I understand he made an agreement with the other offensive delegates, WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, DEAN, and their charming brethren, that if they would keep away and mind their own business he would. They did and he did.

They have been quiet ever since, but not so GEORGE. He has just made the startling assertion that

There is a Rainbow in the sky,
Upon the path where tempests trod,
'Twas written by a hand on High,
It is the autograph of God,

which being the case, he proposes to stump the country in opposition to Messrs. WILSON, SUMNER, BANKS, BOUTWELL, DAWES and others, whom he challenges to open debate before the people. His theory is that the above-mentioned politicians love their God so much, they have no time to love their fellow man, and his desire is to prove it. If GEORGE had'nt quite so much Irish on the brain, he would'nt make so good a companion picture to his opponents who struggle beneath their load of nigger on the brain; as it is they are well matched, with the odds in favor of Young America.

There are not many rich men in Newport, if we may judge by the

INCOME LIST

herewith sent, of all names paying taxes $5,000 and upwards.

Sidney Brooks	$34,427	Duncan C. Pell	8,578
Francis E. Bacon	8,531	Anne C. Pell	7,303
John Carey, Jr	10,116	Andrew Robeson, Trustee	20,108
William Edgar	6,463		
Samuel Engs	5,239	Andrew Robeson, Trustee	19,939
Benj. Finch	25,627		
J. U. A. Griswold	46,035	Julia M. Sands	9,057
Isaac P. Hazard	16,295	Austin L. Sands	5,273
Thos. R. Hunter	9,591	Alfred Smith	22,188
Edward King	37,271	Edward Tweedy	11,793
David King	5,892	John P. Thorndike	24,068
Rufus B. Kinsley	20,558	H. B. Tompkins	13,205
Wm. H. King	16,814	Fred. Tompkins	10,141
Wm. B. Lawrence	7,478	Robert C. Wood	5,422
Geo. H. Norman	8,228	Jos. B. Weaver, 2d	10,500
Jas. R. Newton	5,536	Benj. Buffum	15,556
Allyne Otis	15,313	Fred. O. Stanhope	5,010
Edward Ogden	6,738	Gardner T. Swarts	5,546
Maria Perrin	7,189	Rix E. Hamlin	5,991
Samuel Powel	24,218		

Not many rich men, but then there is this comfort, if they are not as well off here as some others, they won't have to strain so hard in the hereafter; that old camel and needle parable has as great a significance now as ever.

I see Friend FINCH is down among the live men, and that reminds me of the tremendous business that the New-York boats are doing this year. Capt. JOE COMSTOCK, who grows handsomer and "galluser" every year of his life, is here frequently, and it must seem strange to him, who struggled with the early strugglings of the line, to see these magnificent palaces of the ocean come and go, day after day, loaded with freight and crowded with passengers, coining money and fortunes almost every month. I went with pride as the conductor of a traveling party of Englishmen all over the *Old Colony* when she was last here. Capt. SIMMONS, than whom a more gallant sailor never directed the coursings of a craft, gave us full swing, and we went from deepest hold to loftiest perch, admiring as we went. The solidity of the hull, the symmetry of her lines, the polished strength and beauty of her engines, the elegance of her cabins, the convenience of her state rooms, combined to make her, like her mate, a well-named "palace of the sea." To the thousands and tens of thousands who yearly pass under the keen eye of the Purser, Mr. BRAYTON, and who feast from the well-spread tables of the steward, Mr. RICE, it will be unwelcome intelligence that this elegant steamer will be withdrawn about the middle of September. At that time the *Metropolis* will take her place, Capt. SIMMONS and the other officers being transferred to her.

When these boats come in, candor compels me to state, very few people know or care, but when they go out the city (I believe we are a city) is alive. All manner of teams and conveyances, from the elegant *coupé* of Signor Thingamy to the ponderous yellow-covered omnibus of the Ocean House, take their loads of passengers or lookers on to the depot, alongside of which lies the vast leviathan ready for its work. The people who are going away are in a hurry; those who are not going take it easy; those who are going take little bags and bundles; those who are not going take cigars. The one watch the other. Pretty soon the Boston train comes puffing along; out jump the passengers, hard bent for BRAYTON'S little hole for state-rooms. The Newporters who are going have secured their rooms, so they can well afford to join the noble army of smokers and laugh at the frantic efforts of their brethren from the East. How selfish men are! Friends who have known each other from boyhood will cheat one another out of a stateroom, and if by any luck one has secured the greatly desired key, how whist and mum he keeps about it, never once offering to share his room with his fretted and disappointed friend. All this time the steam is whistling through the valves, the porters are hurrying with luggage, passengers are calling to each other, the freight trucks rumble along the gangway, the silver notes from the yacht band break across the quiet surface of the harbor, the lights from the topmasts dance with their shadows deep in the dark waters, little boys cry peanuts and the latest New-York papers, Capt. SIMMONS says "let her go," and off we glide, imperceptibly at first, until presently RICE'S great Chinese everlasting gong calls us all to supper.

Supper is the chief end of many a man's existence, after all.

LAURA KEENE and the Siamese Twins passed through here the other day.

Miss LAURA was looking very well, but the Twins seemed sad.

The Twins owned a considerable property in North Carolina before the war, where they also had each a wife and several children. The desolation of war knocked their property high as the sky, and it hasn't come back. The consequence is that like a melancholy yoke of soft-eyed oxen, they are once again before the public. Poor fellows. I sat an hour with them on Sunday morning. They have grown old. Their heads are very large, their eyes are mournfully quiet and very tender, their faces, somewhat bronzed, are without whiskers; they wore soft felt hats, brown coats, with little velvet collars, gray waistcoats and mixed trowsers. CHANG affects boots, ENG prefers shoes. They are apparently guided by a single mind. Without a word they rise or sit, walk or stand; one opens the door, the other shuts it; ENG'S shoe-string was untied, he slung his arm over CHANG'S head, leaned over it, and tied it; CHANG sat quietly and patiently, never saying boo to anything nor anybody—he didn't seem to care whether ENG'S shoe was all right or not. They are accompanied by two of their children. One is a tall, strapping chap of perhaps twenty-two or three; the other is a pretty little fellow of about ten. They went to New-Bedford, where, I believe, they were originally exhibited by a Newburyport Captain, who brought them from their native country. This letter is somewhat mixed, but so are the topics. What with the Yacht Club, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, the camp meeting, Newport's rich men, LAURA KEENE, the Siamese twins, the Newport steamers and New-York's cottagers, I have been unable to do better. Newport has many attractions; among them are its hotels, with their little rooms and their big bills, of which more at "a more convenient season."

DIABOLUS.

STATE POLITICS.

A Call for a Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The Democratic State Committee and the State Committee appointed by the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention met at the Delevan House to-day, and after a protracted interchange of views, the Democratic Committee issued the following call:

A State Convention, to be composed of two delegates from each Assembly District, as such districted on and prior to the 1st day of January, 1866, will be held at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September next, at 12 M. of that day, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner and Inspector of State Prisons, to be supported at the ensuing election.

All electors opposed to the measures and principles of the present majority in Congress, and in favor of the policy of national restoration adopted by President JOHNSON, are invited to pasticipate in the election of such delegates.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 21, 1866.

To this call is attached the following:

Resolved, That this Committee unite in the above call for a State Convention, to be held at the Capitol in the City of Albany on the 11th day of Septembe next, composed of two delegates from the several Assembly districts, as such districts existed prior to the 1st day of January, 1866; and they invite all the electors of the State opposed to the measures and principles of the present majority in Congress, and in favor of the policy of national restoration adopted by President JOHNSON, and of the declaration of principles enunciated by the Philadelphia Convention, to participate in the primary meetings for the election of such delegates. (Signed,) R. H. PRUYN, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

ALBERT ANDRUS, Secretary.

Very little was said among the committeemen as to the candidates, and there was no agreement or suggestion as to any division of the tickets.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

Committees Appointed on the Eight-Hour System, Trades-Unions, Strikes, a National Organ, a Permanent Organization, Convict Labor, Public Lands, Public Debts, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The Labor Congress met again to-day. The Committee on Permanent Organization, through its Chairman, A. C. CAMERON, reported the following officers, which were accepted and confirmed:

President—J. WINCKCLIFFE, of Illinois.

Vice President at Large—J. C. C. WHALEY, District of Columbia.

Vice Presidents—WM. CATHERS, Maryland; RICHARD EMMONS, District of Columbia; JOHN REED, New-York; C. W. PHELPS, Connecticut; W. B. ILES, Georgia; R. L. MASTEN, Delaware; W. H. LEE, Virginia; A. H. TROUPE, Massachusetts; A. C. CAMERON; Illinois; THOMAS M. DOLAN, Michigan; A. SCHROEDER, Maryland; MARSHAL ROBERTS, Pennsylvania; J. J. ALFORD, Maine; J. F. MEETER, Iowa; J. D. WARE, Pennsylvania.

Secretaries—C. W. GIBSON, Connecticut; J. B. OVERTON, Maryland.

Mr. HENCKCLEFFE returned his thanks for the honor conferred in a few appropriate remarks.

Upon motion of Mr. WHALLEY a resolution was adopted constituting a Committee of one from each State represented in the Convention, to propose resolutions for the action of the Congress.

Mr. HARDING, of New-York, moved the appointment of a Committee upon the subject of eight hours, to consist of one from each State; also, a Committee of five on Trades' Unions; also, a Committee of five on coöperation; of a Committee of five on strikes; of a Committee of five on political action; of a Committee of five on a National organ of labor; of a Committee of five on a permanent National organization.

An amendment was adopted to constitute a further Committee of five on convict labor in the State Penitentiary.

The several features of the preceding resolution creates great discussion, the debate being conducted with much excitement and occasional racy personalities.

Mr. REED, District of Columbia, considered that the specified subjects of the previous Committee could be readily renewed and debated by the Committee on Resolutions.

From J. J. MICHIHILL, Stone-cutters' Association, District of Columbia, a resolution was received and read declaring all exertions for securing eight hours a day at the present time unwise and unprofitable until a thorough organization of the workingmen of the country has been effected.

Mr. CLARK, District of Columbia, moved a resolution that the delegation from the District of Columbia be constituted a Committee to wait on the President of the United States, to seek his approval of their course, and obtain in his next annual message a recommendation to Congress to fix eight hours as a day's work for all mechanics in the employ of the Government. It was referred.

Mr. WHALLEY, Virginia, presented a resolution of the Virginia Eight Hour League, urging upon the National Labor Congress action upon the subject of eight hours, all action concerning political aspects and consequences of that subject; also, the appointment of a Committee of five on trades union strikes and all kindred topics; a Committee of five on corporation and prison labor; a Committee of five for the preparation of an address to the workingmen of the country; a Committe of one from each Seate on permanent national organization, and a Committee of five on public lands and public debt.

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Tribune Suspended—Probable Marine Disaster—The Cotton Crop—A Robbery.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The New Orleans *Tribune*, Republican newspaper, and farmers' organ, announces its temporary suspension to-day.

Two bottles were picked up at the mouth of Bayou Terrebonne on the Gulf of Mexico, on the 15th inst. and contained the following papers:

[No. 1.]

"SHIP FLYING EAGLE, May 24, 1866.

"Lost all masts, and in hopeless condition, with 10 feet water in the hold. [Signed] CROGAN."

[No. 2—much faded, in pencil.]

"U. S. ship *Powhattan*, Chinese coast, Oct. 19, '57."

Cotton is reported as knee-high in the eastern part of Warren and Claibourne Counties, Mississippi, and devastated by worms; but good in Pike, Arriete, Franklin, and Marion Counties. The *Cotton Grower's Report* says: In Hinds, Madison, Carroll, Claibourne and Scott Counties, of 323 plantations which, in 1860, employed 7,624 hands, on 84,311 acres, making 46,631 bales, there are this year 3,495 hands planting 32,282 acres. From the other counties the reports are not full. On this basis the crop of 1866 would be 400,000 bales in Mississippi, and 1,700,000 bales in the United States.

A. MARCHAND, pawnbroker on Common-street, was robbed to-day of jewelry to the value of $3,500, abstracted from a show-case.

Cotton to-day firmer; sales, 450 bales Low Middling at 32c.@34c.; receipts of four days, 960 bales, against 1,089 bales; exports, 952 bales. Sterling, 157@158. New-York exchange ¼ discount.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

Delegates from the Eighteenth Congressional District.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 21.

A meeting of the Union electors of the Eighteenth Congressional District was held here to-day. SAM. FREEMAN was chosen Chairman, and J. W. HORTON, Secretary. It was resolved to send honorary delegates to the Convention of Southern Unionists, and the following were appointed: JOSEPH BANCUS, W. A. SACKETT and LEWIS E. SMITH, of Saratoga; JOHN STEWART, of Fulton; S. P. HEATH, of Montgomery, and DAVID P. FORREST, of Schenectady.

The Radical Convention at Sing Sing.

SING SING, Monday, Aug. 20.

The Radical Convention of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, at their meeting to-day at Croton Dam, elected HORACE GREELEY, HEZEKIAH D. ROBERTSON and FRANCIS LARKIN, as delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

The Convention was composed entirely of extreme Radicals, all the conservate delegates from the different towns having been peremptorily excluded. The State delegates elected are also extreme Radicals, and in favor of the renomination of Gov. FENTON. The excluded conservatives held a separate Convention and indorsed the Philadelphia Platform.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light—Over Three Millions in Treasure.

The *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, has arrived at this port. The following is her list of treasure:

Allan McLane	$1,615,048	O. G. Grant & Co.	15,275
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	61,430	Wells, Fargo & Co.	75,433
Eugene Kelley & Co.	82,567	Lees & Waller	556,771
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	118,800	Flint & Hall	1,007
Panama R. Co.	31,532	S. L. Isaacs & Atch	2,092
		Trevor & Colgate	1,650
		Order	530,000
Total			$3,091,600

NORTH CAROLINA.

Conspiracy to Rob the First National Bank of Newbern.

NEWBERN, N. C. Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Great excitement exists here this morning over the discovery of a conspiracy to rob the First National Bank of this city by killing its cashier, Mr. H. H. THOMPSON. The leaders in the affair were arrested last night, and are now in jail awaiting their examination, which will take place this morning before Maj. WASHINGTON.

COLORADO.

The Congressional Elections.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The Denver *News*, of the 13th inst., says that HUNT'S majority for Congress is reduced to 30, and it is thought that the districts yet to hear from will elect CHILLICOTT, the Radical candidate.

DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 20.

CHILLICOTT, Radical Republican, is elected to Congress, over HUNT, the Administration candidate. The dispatch referred to by Senator DOOLITTLE in the Philadelphia Convention is erroneous. The Southern counties hitherto Democratic, return large Republican majorities.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Rev. Dr. Huntington Declines the Maine Episcopate.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON declines the Episcopate of Maine, to which he was recently elected.

TEXAS.

The Crops—The Destruction by Catterpillars.

A letter from Matagorda, Texas, dated the 15th, says: "Catterpillars are now fully at work on Convey and Oyster Creeks and Brazos River. The general opinion is that the leaf will be destroyed in ten days. Not over one-quarter or a third of the crop is expected to come from the alluvial lands of Texas."

The Fenian Pic-nic at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The Fenian "pic-nicists" turned out in procession in large numbers this forenoon and marched through the principal streets, escorted by several Irish military companies, the soldiers being the only ones armed with guns.

As the female Fenians constitute a large proportion of the gathering it is safe to say that no raid is contemplated on Her Majesty's dominions to-day.

Gens. SPEAR, MURPHY and O'NEILL arrived yesterday, and will be present at the pic-nic.

An invitation has also been extended to the Canadian Col. HOOPER and his staff, but it is hardly likely they will accept of it.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

A fire early this morning destroyed the bedstead factory of S. W. FRANK, the flouring mill of JOSEPH BROTHERTON, Washington-avenue, Tenth-street Loss $25,000, mostly insured.

Explosion of a Steam-Tug.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The steam-tug *Tempest* blew up this morning, at the Pine-street wharf. LEMUEL CLENDENNING, the engineer, was seriously scalded, and is not expected to live. None others hurt.

Cholera in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

There is no cholera report from the Board of Health since Saturday; but the police report for the forty-eight hours, ending at 8 o'clock this morning, which is very incomplete, shows 181 cases, of which there were 89 deaths.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Sixty-one deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Letter from Major-Gen. G. A. Custer to J. W. Forney, Esq.

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1866.

J. W. Forney, Esq., Secretary U. S. Senate:

Departing from what I have ever considered a judicious custom, I deem it not only appropriate but incumbent upon me to correct the false impressions regarding my past and present position which at this time are being so assiduously disseminated throughout the country by a subsidized, unscrupulous, and fanatical press. It is to be expected, in times like the present, when a new political era is being inaugurated—an era which is destined to remodel and develop the character of our political structure—that the views and sentiments entertained by men, themselves the victims of passion and prejudice, will embrace a wide and unlimited scope, and that, blinded by resentment, their judgment beclouded, and impelled by malignant, unworthy and most wicked ambition, none who endeavor to interpose an obstacle in their path, or who differ from them in opinion, can hope to escape their vilification and misrepresentation. A few of the most extreme Radical journals have pretended to discover an inconsistency between the views embraced in my testimony before the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, in March last, and in my present action as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention and a supporter of the principles enunciated in the resolutions and ptatform proclaimed and adopted by that illustrious national and patriotic assembly, composed of representatives from every State and Territory in the Union, and therefore the first truly national convention which has assembled in our country during the past six years. Prominent in this misrepresentation and wilful perversion of truth is the organ controlled and edited by yourself, and, were it not for the official position which you hold, I would not deem myself justified in referring to you or anything emanating from you.

I will not refer to the seditious and inflammatory epithets you applied to that Convention, of which I am proud to have been a member, but will only class them with your insidious and wicked harangues pronounced in the City of Philadelphia during the sitting of the Convention, in which you endeavored to stir the passions of what you supposed a mob to deeds of violence and blood. Neither will I occupy time in exposing your baseness in characterizing those gallant soldiers of the Union who took part in the Convention as being influenced by any but the highest, noblest and most patriotic impulses which govern the human will. Much less were they, as you insinuate, tinctured with disloyalty. Such unwarranted, unjust and unprovoked assertions come from you with bad grace when directed against those who, during the entire war, have freely and unselfishly perilled their lives to restore, defend and perpetuate to the principles of a constitutional Government, which you are laboring to destroy. What have you done or accomplished to justify you in maligning and traducing those whose patriotism has undergone the test of battle and is beyond impeachment?

My sole object in addressing you now is to correct the misrepresentations which have been made by you and other Radical journals regarding my testimony concerning the condition of one, and a portion of another, of the Southern States. In the first place, you would have your readers believe that I had submitted testimony in regard to the Southern States as a body, whereas I testified with reference to Texas and Western Louisiana alone, and particularly with reference to the former. Furthermore, before giving my evidence, I remarked to Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon, who conducted the examination, that Texas had always been, more or less, regarded as a State in certain parts of which the local or domestic laws had little or no power; where citizens as a class were lawless, ungovernable and uncontrolled by any other law than the one that "might makes right." Consequently, the condition of affairs as represented by me at that time (seven months ago) could not justly and wholly be considered as a result of the war, inasmuch as the same condition, to a certain extent, existed before the war. And to that class of population who were responsible for this condition of affairs did I refer when I stated that they "accepted the situation from motives entirely selfish." That a large number of the citizens of Texas, embracing the most intelligent and prominent men of the State, men, too, who have been prominently engaged in the rebellion, accepted the situation in good faith I know to be true. That the condition of the loyal men in that State would have been endangered by the complete withdrawal of the United States troops I do not entertain a doubt, but the danger would be shared by all classes.

It is universally known and conceded that the animosity existing between the partisans on the frontier of the Southern States was more bitter and unrelenting than that existing between the masses of the people North and South. Owing to the lawless character of a considerable portion of the population of Texas, I regarded it at that time as beyond the power of the civil Government, unaided and unsupported by military authority, to preserve perfect peace and order within the limits of the State. I therefore, in my testimony, which was given with reference to "that portion of the Southern country in which I have been," viz.: Texas and Western Louisiana, gave it as my deliberate opinion that the people of that section of country were not at that time "in a proper condition," and had not manifested "a proper state of feeling to be restored to their former rights and privileges under the General Government," and that the national control over those States should be exercised by the Government "until satisfied that they may, without detrimented, be entrusted with their former rights and privileges." I have herein briefly referred to those points of my testimony, in reference to which, through willful perversion, the public were liable to be deceived.

And now, notwithstanding the prominence you gave to my testimony, as reproduced in the *Chronicle* of the 18th inst., under the captious heading of "Custer *vs.* Custer, &c., &c., &c., thereby conveying the idea that the view entertained by me then differed widely from those I now entertain, I desire, notwithstanding the fact that "there are none so blind as they who refuse to see," to assure you that there exists a strict accordance between the opinions and sentiments then expressed and now advocated by me. And to prove that my suggestions set forth in the testimony referred to were in harmony with the course since maintained by the Administration, it will only be necessary to refer to the fact that the authority of the General Government has been continued in force in Texas in the form of a Provisional Government until within a very brief period, and that Texas, of all the Southern States, has been the last to elect State officers and to attempt to inaugurate a State Government.

As to the propriety of my course in attending the National Union Convention I recognize in neither you, nor in those you represent, the right to question my motives. If I satisfy my God, my country and my conscience, I achieve my highest aim; that my course has received the approval of the first, and will ultimately, if not now, receive that of the second, is evidenced by the hearty approval of the third. As was so feelingly expressed by the distinguished statesman and patriot who presided over the deliberations of the Convention, "peace hath her victories, none the less renowned than war;" and along with the many victories achieved upon many a hardly-contested field, by the courage, fidelity, and perseverance of our noble and patriotic armies, and in which I am proud to have been an humble participant, I place as a crowning victory the harmonious assembling of that Convention, composed as it was of representatives from every State and Territory, men who for years past have been opposed to principle and policy, but who, casting aside all prejudice and personal feeling, assembled, intent but upon one purpose, and that purpose to secure the peace, prosperity, and preservation of the country. To achieve this grand purpose, it seemed as it one and all were inspired by the sentiment, "Union, Concession and Harmony—everything for the cause, nothing for men." And as a result of their deliberations, the platform and principles adopted by that Convention may be expressed in six words—National Integrity, Constitutional Liberty, Individual Rights. Upon this platform all who desire to promote peace, harmony and justice throughout the length and breadth of our land may stand.

Those who desire to perpetuate strife, discord and disunion will reject it. Duty, as well as interest, demands that this Government shall be national; this cannot be as long as twenty-four States legislate for thirty-six States, and ten millions of our citizens are unrepresented. The Constitution makes each House of Congress the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members. It is not required by that instrument, nor is it demanded by any consideration of right or justice, that the two Houses of Congress should conjointly pass upon the qualifications and claims of members of either branch, and by no law or principle of free Government can one or both Houses deprive an entire State of that fair representation which, under the Constitution, it is entitled, unless by the exercise of an assumed power. You can testify with what earnestness I engaged in the late struggle, with what earnestness I fought until that struggle was declared ended, the victory won. With that same earnestness I still desire peace, that peace for which our armies contended. And now that the national authority is everywhere recognized, the doctrine of Secession for ever settled, the public debt acknowledged, the rebel debt repudiated, and peace, order and harmony proclaimed in every State, it only remains for Congress "to receive to seats therein LOYAL representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members.

If a further vindication of my course was necessary, I might refer you to the proclamation of peace this day issued by the President of the United States. In that welcome document the President distinctly states, that by proclamation of April 2, 1866, issued subsequent to the date of my testimony, "there no longer existed any armed resistance of misguided citizens to the authority of the United States, in any or all of the States, EXCEPTING ONLY THE STATE OF TEXAS." Did not my evidence, which applied to Texas alone, accord with this view? And further, does not the President in his proclamation of to-day assert that "subsequently to the said 2d day of April, 1866, the insurrection in the State of Texas has been completely and everywhere suppressed and ended, and the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely established in the State of Texas, and now remains therein unresisted and undisputed, and such of the proper United States officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions." This proves—1st. That if you will compare the condition of affairs existing in Texas in March last, and as testified to by me, with the condition declared to exist by the proclamation of the President of one month later date, you will discover no discrepancy of opinion between the two. 2. If you desire to know by what principle of action I am now guided, I refer you to those parts of the President's proclamation already quoted, and to the final clause, in which he, the highest authority we recognize on earth, proclaims "that the insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquillity and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America."

G. A. CUSTER.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SEIZURE OF A PECULIAR BRAND OF CONTRABAND WHISKY.—Yesterday morning a United States detective attached to the Internal Revenue office of the Third District detected a man driving a cart loaded with two barrels of what he supposed to be contraband whisky. Having an eye upon the percentage to be made, he followed the driver to the Jackson Ferry, where he took him into custody, and drove the vehicle up in front of the Collector's office. The energetic language of the driver attracted quite a crowd, and it being observed that one of the barrels leaked an examination was made, when it was discovered that both barrels contained nothing but water, which the man had been employed to convey to some vessel. He was thereupon told that he might go, but the driver, seeing that he had the advantage, insisted in being paid for loss of time, and in order to get clear of a troublesome customer, the detective and associates made up the sum of $3 50, which they gave him, when he took his departure.

THE FORTY-SECOND PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE.—The building occupied by the Police of the Forty-second Precinct is undergoing repairs. The front has been torn down, and is to be reërected on a line about ten feet in advance of the old front, thus affording much more room. The alteration made it necessary to lay a new corner-stone, which ceremony was performed yesterday afternoon. A box containing the local papers and records of the police of the city, &c., were deposited in the foundation.

A HONEYMOON IN JAIL.—THOMAS BLACKBURN and MARGARET BLACKBURN, so called, having lived together for seven years without being married, at length concluded to become legally united. They proceeded to New-York, were made one flesh, and, by the time they returned to Brooklyn, were too drunk to take care of themselves. They were arrested, and yesterday morning were committed to jail for ten days.

ACCIDENT TO CORONER LYNCH.—Coroner LYNCH is unfortunate. Some time since he fractured one of his legs, which incapacitated him from attending to his usual duties for about two months. On Monday evening, while crossing the Fulton Ferry, he slipped and fell, resulting in the fracture of the knee-pan of the injured leg, and he is now again confined to his house in consequence.

ALDERMAN ENNIS.—From information obtained at the home of Alderman THOMAS ENNIS, No. 197 Nassau-street, yesterday afternoon, it appears that he lies in a precarious condition, with but slight hopes of recovery.

CHILD RUN OVER.—A little girl, named MARY L. ROLLINS, residing in Middle-street, near Third-avenue, was run over yesterday by a farmer's wagon, and it is feared that one of her arms was fractured.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPT TO EFFECT THE RELEASE OF RIVER THIEVES ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—Capt. CLOKE, counsel for the river thieves arrested by Sergt. FITZGERALD and Officers JEFFREYS and THOMPSON, of the New-York Harbor Police, attempted to effect their release, on Monday afternoon, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The prisoners were brought before Chancellor ZABRISKIE for a hearing, when the case was postponed until Tuesday afternoon, when the Chancellor decided to await the action of City Recorder MARTINDALE in the matter. The prisoners were therefore remanded. These prisoners were arrested for the supposed theft of a lot of pig-iron, which has since been identified as having been stolen from the sloop *Frank Dillon*, lying at Pier No. 35½ East River, and have also been identified as the parties who attempted to murder the one-armed watchman of HAVERMYER & ELDER'S sugar-house, Williamsburgh, on the night of Saturday, the 11th inst.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF ALLEGED JUVENILE THIEVES.—Aid HUGH KILLEEN, of the Jersey City police, yesterday morning arrested twenty-one lads, whose ages range from twelve to eighteen years, on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of bullets from a powder-boat, lying at the Long Dock. The boys have for a week past been engaged in removing the balls from damaged cartridges and sorting and stowing them away in boxes, and large quantities of the bullets have in some way disappeared. It is known that five boxes, valued at $16 each, have been stolen, and the amount taken away in small quantities cannot be ascertained. It is not supposed that all these boys were concerned in the robbery, but they have all been arrested in order to make sure of the right parties. It is supposed that other parties are implicated, who will probably be arrested to-day.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO STARVE CHILDREN.—Complaint was made at the Jersey City Police-station yesterday, that a woman named MCSPERIT, living at No. 260 Railroad-avenue, was attempting to take the lives of her two children by starving them. Whether the charge was true or false could not be ascertained by the police, but this same Mrs. MCSPERIT was arrested about two weeks since charged with attempting to kill one of her children, while drunk, but was released in consequence of the intercessions of her husband. The complainant in the above case was a Mrs. HALIGAN, a neighbor of the accused.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 21—1 P. M.

Trade in Produce is nearly suspended, on account of the Fenian picnic. The elevators are all closed for the day.

FLOUR is scarce and unchanged. WHEAT is scarce and firm, but quiet. CORN—sales 23,000 bushels at 69½c. for No. 2 and 70c. for No. 1. OATS—sales 15,000 bushels Milwaukee at 42c., and 15,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at 38½c. BARLEY nominal. RYE quiet. MESS PORK—$35. LARD—City, 21c., and Western, 21½c.@22c. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS—16c. on Wheat, 13c. on Corn and 9c. on Oats to New-York, and 14c. on Wheat and 11c. on Corn to Albany. RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS—Flour, 6,132 bbls.; Wheat, 14,400 bushels; Corn, 87,679 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS for the same time—Wheat, 14,400 bushels; Corn, 139,910 bushels.

There is afloat on Canal, destined for tide-water, including shipments from Buffalo for 14 days, and from Oswego for 9 days, ending Aug. 20—Flour, 2,359 bbls; Wheat, 146,970 bushels; Corn, 1,683,015 bushels; Oats, 570,205 bushels; Barley, 41,656 bushels; Rye, 33,935 bushels. The receipts at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Detroit, for the week ending Aug. 18, were: Flour, 35,024 bbls.; Wheat, 176,984 bushels; Corn, 1,416,463 bushels; Oats, 112,527 bushels; Barley, 8,533 bushels; Rye, 11,161 bushels.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR unchanged. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter and $13 for White, and $13@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull but unchanged. Sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 35@$3; New White State, $2 60. CORN held at 76c. for No. 1 Illinois. OATS and RYE nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Flour 40c., Wheat, 10c., Corn. 8½c. to New-York.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; sales at $1 85 @$1 86 for new No. 1, and $1 78@$1 80 for new No. 2. CORN active, at a decline of 1c.@1½c.; sales at 55c. @56½c. for No. 1, and 53c.@54c. for No. 2. Oats quiet at 28c.@28½c. for No. 1, and 25c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES nominal. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS firm, and advanced 1c.@2c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 36,600 bushels Corn, 19,500 bushesl Oats. SHIPMENTS—600 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 194,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT, nothing doing; nominally $2. CORN declined 1½c. RECEIPTS—200 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn.

"A Woman's Glory."—The magnificent hair of numerous American ladies is ascribed to the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World.

Sold everywhere, $1 per bottle.

To be Afraid of the Cholera is to increase one's chances of taking it; to exercise ordinary prudence in warding it off, is to provide oneself with JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, and thus be prepared to master the disease in its earliest stages. For the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, &c., the Carminative is a sovereign remedy, always safe and efficacious. Sold by all druggists

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Relief and Health to your Children.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and wind cholic. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Sweet Alissum is a pretty little garden flower, but if you want a whiff of SWEET ELYSIUM, you will find the nearest approach to it in the heavenly odor of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—This invaluable article restores gray hair to its original color, producing a healthy and natural appearance, imparts new life to the weakest hair, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean. Sold by all reliable druggists and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the "Grand Trial*."] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Few Ladies are well Informed as to the physical management of the form. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator, No. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Mme. JUMEL'S Wrinkle Obliterator.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use*. ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Queru's Dentophile, for the Teeth, combines the virtues of all dentifrices in one article, purifies the breath, beautifies and preserves the teeth. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Diffiance, Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver, plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Visiting Cards, new and elegant styles, just received.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

NICHOLS—BARNES.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Jackson, by Rev. S. D. Brown, JOSEPH NICHOLS to Miss ELLA C. BARNES, all of this City.

DIED.

DEAN.—On Monday, Aug. 20, JOHN S. DEAN, the only son of John and Elizabeth Dean, aged 1 year, 3 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 22d inst., from No. 125 Allen-st., at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FERRIS.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, ELBERT, infant son of Edwin and Kate J. Ferris.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Capt. Samuel Ferris, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock.

MCMURRAY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 21, CORNELIA, adopted child of Dr. Robert and Gloriana S. McMurray, aged 6 months.

The remains were taken to Salem, N. Y., for interment.

STAMERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, Hon. COPELAND J. STAMERS, of Turks Islands, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his nephew, Samuel S. J. Frith, No. 73 West Warren-st., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

TALMAGE.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 20, ANNA BEEKMAN, wife of Rev. G. Talmage, in the 42d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Kent-st., on Thursday at 12 o'clock.

VAN VELSOR.—On Monday, Aug. 20, CHARLES B. VAN VELSOR, in his 38th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Aug. 23, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his father, in Flushing, L. I. Boats leave James-slip and 34th-st. at 11 o'clock, and connect with trains at Hunter's Point at 11:30 o'clock.

WOLFE.—At Saratoga Springs, on Monday morning, Aug. 20, DOROTHEA ANN, wife of John David Wolfe, and daughter of the late Peter Lorillard.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WILEY.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 20, SARAH VIRGINIA, infant and only daughter of Franklin and the late Sarah M. Wiley.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 110 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

WEAVER.—At Winooski, Vt., on Thursday, July 19, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. ANTIMESIA WEAVER, wife of J. W. Weaver, Esq.

In the death of this excellent Christian lady her family, and a wide circle of relatives and friends in Vermont and New-York, have sustained a great loss. Through a period of ten years Mrs. WEAVER had been a sufferer from disease of the heart; and from this central organic derangement there resulted other diseases, causing great weakness and suffering, which she bore with cheerful resignation. She spent nearly two years in New-York City, with her daughters, Mrs. H. J. Raymond and Mrs. Robert D. Benidict, hoping that a change of climate and the best medical aid might restore her, but it was in vain. The springs of life were fatally attacked. Aware of this, she anticipated that her death would be sudden, she therefore set her house in order, and waited cheerfully the coming of her Lord, who found her with life's duties done and in readiness to depart.

Mrs. WEAVER became a Christian in her youth. She was a member of the Congregational Church at Winooski, and had been a communicant nearly fifty years. Her convictions of truth and duty were clear and strong. From these she could not be moved. A friend, who knew her intimately, once said of her that "if the whole world should renounce Christianity, it would not move her at all." Her opinions and sentiments were not adopted, they were her own, the results of her own reading and reflection. In the midst of domestic cares, she found time for reading both on religious and on secular subjects. Even in her last years, with impaired vision, she studied her bible diligently, and also read to keep herself informed of the progress of public events, and of the measures of the Government, in all which she took a remarkable and patriotic interest.

A judicious and kind mother, she loved her children with a true mother's love, and through life devoted herself to their good. Their education and proper training had ever been her chief care. In her relation to the Church, she was ever faithful to her covenant vows, and as active as her feeble health would permit. Gentleness, both as a natural virtue and as one of "the fruits of the Spirit," was a distinguishing trait in her character, being the outgrowth of the 'love, joy and peace' that reigned in her heart. Moving among us for half a century, in the exercise of these graces, she won the respect and love of all, and

"Filled her path with deeds of light."

BURLINGTON, Vt. J. K. C.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866. }

The body of an unknown man, found drowned at Pier No. 7, East River, was received at the Morgue this evening; aged about thirty-five years; height five feet nine inches, brown hair, white muslin shirt, gray satinet pants, shoes, Oxford ties.

JOHN H. MANAHAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL—1866.
CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,
Have now on hand and are prepared to offer to
WHOLESALE BUYERS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
Ever in the market, which will be sold
VERY LOW.
They request all buyers to examine this stock at their
STORE, Nos. 55 and 57 WHITE-ST.,
First store west of Broadway.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

BOKER'S BITTERS,
For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM.
Every one wants it.
Sample sent for 25 cents.
Address EDITOR, City Friend,
No. 58 Liberty-st., New-York.

AN ORDER ON "VAIL, HATTER," awaits check No. 367. One customer, *every day*, receives a $9 hat order, *free of charge*. SMITH & FOWLER, Men's Furnishing—retail department, No. 3 Park-row.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet mailed free.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW valuable information suited to the married, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

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NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1866.
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ARMY LIFE ON THE BORDER.
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TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
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THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
JONES' METEMPSYCHOSES.
JACK AND HIS MOTHER.
OUR VEGETABLES.
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MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
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An extra copy of either the *Weekly* or the *Magazine* will be supplied gratis to every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or six Copies for $20.
Bound Volumes of the *Magazine*, each Volume containing the Numbers for Six Months, will be furnished for $3 per volume, and sent by mail, postage paid. Bound Volumes of the *Weekly*, each volume containing the Numbers for One Year, will be fusnished for $7, freight by express paid, the weight of the volumes being beyond that allowed in the mail.
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,
New-York.

"A LECTURE ON THE PATHOLOGY And Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra and its Instant Cure by the Urethrotome, with three cases—one of each variety of stricture: Causes, Symptoms, and Situation of Stricture; Treatment of Complete Obstruction; Stricture from Kicks and a Fall on a Board; Stricture from the Abuse of Caustic; A New Instrument for that Operation; Danger of Lallemand's Instrument; Directions to Patients." This lecture is one of the course delivered to his private surgical class by the editor of the *Scalpel*, Dr. E. H. Dixon.
Twenty-eight pages extra. Inclose 50 cents to E. WARNER, Box No. 3,121, or No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Or, $3 for the eight numbers, bound in one volume. The forty-seven numbers, bound in six volumes, $18.
To be had of Dr. DIXON only at No. 42 Fifth-av.: Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

FALL FASHIONS! FALL FASHIONS!—See the display of new Fall Fashions in the September number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Now ready. Sold everywhere.

MISSOURI.

A Proclamation by Gov. Fletcher.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Aug. 16.

GOV. FLETCHER has just issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Through the conduct of evil-disposed persons, the peace of the State of Missouri is threatened by evidences of purposes to disregard the Constitution and laws, and defy the rightfully constituted authorities; and whereas, the good order and continued prosperity of the State are dependent upon the coöperation of law-abiding citizens of all divisions of political opinion; therefore, to the end that the people may again be reminded of their duties as citizens, and of the obligations and responsibilities of the Chief Magistrate, in whom is by the fundamental law reposed the chief executive power of the State, I, THOMAS C. FLETCHER, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby issue this, my solemn proclamation, declaring:

First—That the combined power of the National and State Governments will be used to enforce obedience to the laws of the nation and the State until such laws are modified or repealed in the constitutional and legal manner, or until they are declared inoperative and void by a court of competent jurisdiction, by judgment or decree duly and officially promulgated.

Second—That the Constitution of the State of Missouri, adopted by the State Convention in 1865, and ratified by the votes of a majority of persons voting on the 6th day of June, 1865, is the supreme law of the State.

Third—The registration of voters must be made according to the act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "an act to provide for the registration of voters," approved December 16, 1865, and the act supplementary thereto, approved March 12, 1866, its provisions must be adhered to by the officers appointed under it, and the election must be conducted in conformity to its requirements and such election must be free and open without threat or violence.

Fourth—The annual enrollment of the militia will be made of all the able-bodied men of the several counties, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance of the State Convention, entitled "An ordinance for the organization and government of the Missouri Militia," adopted on the 8th day of April, 1865, and the organization will be by municipal townships and counties, without reference to political status or opinions. The volunteer military organizations will be merged into the general enrollment so made. The necessary orders to carry out these objects will be issued by me, as Commander-in-Chief of the militia, through the Adjutant-General.

Fifth—No person shall be arrested or molested in person or property, except by the parties, and in the manner authorized by the laws of the United States or this State. All civil officers charged with the execution of criminal process must, when necessary, summons a sufficient *posse* to enable them to make arrests, and the people are reminded of their duty as citizens to respond promptly to such summons. In the event of resistance or threatened resistance to the officer, and a failure on his part, after proper effort, to secure the assistance of a sufficient *posse*, he will call upon the nearest commanding officer of a company or platoon of militia to aid him, and will immediately notify the Governor of the facts.

Sixth—Armed and organized men must not appear at the polls or any peaceful assemblages of the people, unless by order of the Governor or of the Department Commander, on the request of the Governor, when the preservation of the peace and the safety of the officers of law require, in the opinion of the Governor, the presence of an armed force.

Seventh—All good men, of all parties, who love peace and desire the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State, are invited and earnestly urged to aid the constituted authorities to maintain good order and in the enforcement of all laws for the protection of the good and the punishment of evil-doers; and for that purpose they are entreated to communicate direct to the Government all violations of law, all derelictions of duty on the part of the officers, and all instances of neglect or refusal on the part of the people of any community to respond to the call of civil officers. And the people are besought to seek their own good and in a total disregard of the malicious and reckless utterances of unauthorized and irresponsible persons, who are striving to encourage resistance to the laws of the State and to excite public apprehension of danger to the constitutional rights of the citizen of the State by misrepresentations of intentions, powers and duties of the National and State Executives.

Thus we may presume the blessings of peace which we in Missouri are by sad experience so well prepared to appreciate, may go on to augment the unexampled prosperity we are now enjoying as a State.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri. Done at the City of Jefferson, this 16th day of August, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first, and of the State of Missouri the forty-sixth.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

By the Governor.
(Signed,) FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of State.

The Origin of Prairies.

The following is a very brief abstract of a paper read before the American Association at Buffalo, last week, by Dr. NEWBERRY, of Columbia College:

Dr. NEWBERRY said that great diversity of opinion existed as to the cause which had produced over half our continent a growth of forests, and over the other half only an herbaceous vegetation, but in this, as in so many other questions that divided this scientific world, if the disputants could meet on common ground, and each study the phenomena observed by others, and not exclusively his own data, there would be comparatively little discord. He had spent some years on the prairies in various parts of the far West, and he felt confident that any one who would go over the ground he had traversed would agree with him that the presence or absence of forests as a general rule depended on the amount of precipitated moisture. The central portions of this continent, as others, was comparatively dry, and was consequently treeless, except on the mountain belts, which acted as condensors, and precipitated an amount of water which sustained a forest growth. The rain-fall was greater in that part of the continent east of the Mississippi, and here we have almost an unbroken forest.

Along the line where the treeless and forest districts meet local causes determined the presence or absence of trees. Belts of timber bordered the streams and covered the more porous and absorbent soils—while level surfaces, with a fine and unporous soil—sometimes very wet and sometimes very dry, sustained only a growth of grass, which could endure their alternations fatal to trees. Annual fires had their influence in extending the area of grassy surface, and over much of this middle ground by man's intervention, the causes limiting the growth of trees could be removed and their forest area extended. The forces of nature were here nicely balanced, and slight causes would make one or the other preponderate. The many theories which attributed prairies to other causes than the want of water, were wholly erroneous or of only local value. On the great prairies west of the Mississippi, every variety of soil and surface failed to sustain trees, and there only a change of climatic conditions would change the grass-covered surface to forest.

Our Navy on a Peace Footing.

The official Register of the Officers of the United States Navy, corrected up to the 1st of August, is just issued from the Government printing office at Washington. It shows that the regular officers of the navy, on the active, retired and reserved lists, number a little over 2,000, as follows:

Admiral	1
Vice-Admiral	1
Rear-Admirals—active list	10
Rear-Admirals—retired list	17
Commodores—active list	25
Commodores—retired list	21
Captains—active list	50
Captains—retired list	14
Captains—reserved list	7
Commanders—active list	90
Commanders—retired list	28
Commanders—reserved list	11
Lieutenant-Commanders—active list	173
Lieutenant-Commanders—retired list	4
Lieutenants—active list	4
Lieutenants—retired list	9
Lieutenants—reserved list	10
Masters—active list	41
Masters—reserved list	7
Midshipmen—graduates	156
Midshipmen—on probation (4 classes)	308
Surgeons—active list	79
Surgeons—retired list	20
Passed Assistant Surgeons—active list	38
Passed Assistant Surgeons—retired list	3
Assistant Surgeons—active list	88
Assistant Surgeon—retired list	2
Postmasters—all ranks	150
Chaplains—all ranks	28
Professors of Mathematics	13
Naval Constructors	12
Naval Storekeepers	6
Engineers—all ranks	351
Boatswains	55
Gunners	66
Carpenters	46
Sailmakers	35
Marine Corps—officers	101
Total	2,048

A large number of volunteer officers, not included in this list, remain in the service, assigned to various commands on shipboard or in navy yards, or awaiting orders.

The Recent Shooting Affair in Memphis.

Dr. LOW, who was recently shot by A. K. MILLS, the keeper of his boarding-house in Memphis, Tenn., while sitting at table, has nearly recovered. In a published letter he denies that jealousy was the cause of the difficulty, and asserts that it grew out of the fact that he had resented an insult offered one of the lady boarders by Mr. MILLS some months ago. The letter continues:

It has been stated by some of the papers, that he had repeatedly notified me to leave the house. Such, however, is not the case, neither had he authority to do so, as his wife is the sole owner and proprietor of the house and all it contains; he (MILLS) being dependent upon her for his victuals and clothes, and even for his whisky and tobacco money. He has not contributed one dime toward the support of his family (report says) for many years—and to my personal knowledge, for many a year. One would infer from the published accounts that I was somewhat dilatory in obeying the commands of MILLS. Had I felt disposed to have left the house at his dictation, I could not have done so, as he fired upon me before I was aware of his presence. He entered the dining-room by stealth, with a pistol ready cocked in each hand.

Respectfully yours, D. L. LOW, M. D.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW YORK,
BUYS AND SELLS
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS AND RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

UNION TRUST COM'Y OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL.............$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW,	DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE F. CLARK,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE,	E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JAMES M. MCLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,	ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE,	J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

FINANCIAL.

Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address
THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
Old Broad-st., London, England.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
DIRECTORS:

W. E. Everett,	G. W. Parsons,
George W. Quintard,	Hugh Allen,
C. H. Delamater,	C. E. Copeland,
N. L. McCready,	Col. Marshall Lefferts,
H. T. Livingston,	Manis Franklin,
R. J. Thorne,	Edward Haight,
Miers Corvell,	E. D. Wood,
Hon. Chauncy Vibbard,	Capt. J. J. Comstock,
Hon. Lucius Robinson,	James Bishop,
J. G. Harrison,	Harrison Loring,
T. F. Rowland,	J. V. Merrick,
J. L. Douglass,	B. H. Baital,
C. W. Copeland,	J. J. Neafie,
James How,	Capt. Richard Peck,
W. H. Wallace,	Hon. Edmond Rice,
Ellwood Walter,	Col. William Crooks.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, 1866. Capital Stock, $200,000, in shares of $100 each.

EDWARD HAIGHT,
W. E. EVERETT,
CAPT. J. J. COMSTOCK,
N. L. McCREADY,
C. W. COPELAND,
Commissioners of Subscription.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.

No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Aug. 24, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1866.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE TELE'PH CO., OF N. Y., No. 36 NEW-ST., AND No. 38 BROAD-ST., Room 29.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO A LIMITED number of Shares to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this office on TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be closed on the 27th inst.

The route is from New-York to Bermuda *via* Cape Charles, United States, thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.

Capital Stock.............$10,000,000
Par value of shares.............$100 each

Terms, 20 per cent. at the time of subscription, 20 per cent in 60 days, and 20 per cent. in 60 days thereafter.

It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called for.

W. S. WORL, President.

R. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

$500,000.—THIS COMPANY OFFERS for sale the remaining $500,000 of the $2,000,000 ten year seven per cent. convertible bonds heretofore authorized for the purpose of retiring those issued in 1864, upon the following terms, viz.: Ninety per cent. of the par value in current funds with interest on the cost from May 1, 1866, added.

The bonds are for $500, $800, $1,000 and $5,000, registered or with interest coupons attached, payable in New-York semi-annually in November and May of each year.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

$200,000.—NASHVILLE CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest payable half-yearly at the Manhattan Company, New-York. A first-class security. Total liability, $550,000; representing $17,500,000 taxable property, and owning absolutely of its own right over one million. The Commissioners are offering the above loan, and commend the stock to capitalists as a secure and prompt-paying investment. Refer to Manhattan Bank, Thomas Eakin, Esq., Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.

JOHN LILLYETT,
A. J. DUNCAN,
Commissioners.

OFFICE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM No. 9.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock M.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of eleven Directors and three Inspectors of the CROWN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 200 Mulberry-st., on Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, Secretary.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit, on first-class real estate in New-York and Brooklyn. R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate and Loan Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—NO ONE IS authorized to do any business for me without a written authority signed by me. W. R. HAZARD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug 21, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111¼	111½	June, 7-30	106⅛	106½
Coupon, '81	111¼	111½	July, 7-30	106⅛	106½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108½	108¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	110	110¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¼	108½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅝	108¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112¾
10-40 Registered	98⅜	98⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111¾
10-40 Coupon	101⅞	102⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	109¾
N.Y.BountyLoan	104½	105	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108½
Gold	148	148¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107¾
August, 7-30	106⅝	106⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107	107¼

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.

Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.

Address or call on
KIDD, PIERCE & CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.

By order of the Board.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 20; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.

H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, Maryland, has this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the earnings of the last half year, payable on the 10th of September prox.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the evening of the 13th August to the morning of the 11th September next.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business of importance. By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of Sept. 1 of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

TROY, Aug. 20, 1866.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.
Purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

WANTED—COLES COUNTY AND QUINCY CITY (ILL.) BONDS, for which the highest market price will be given. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A JUDGMENT RECOVERED IN the Supreme Court Dec. 9, 1861, against Nathan D. Morgan, for $413 99. Apply to JAS. ROBINSON, No. 47 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY, July 26, 1866.

CASH CAPITAL.............$200,000
SURPLUS.............52,500

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST. NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

NOTICE—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. for the month of August, payable on and after Saturday, Sept. 1. Transfer-books will close on Saturday, Aug. 25, and be reopened again on Monday, Sept. 3. By order, P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL.............$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866.............284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866.............13,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the case specified in said act.

WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
AT
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
"Now is the best time to buy."

ALL WOOL BLANKETS.............only $3 75 per pair
FINE QUALITY BLANKETS.............only 5 00 per pair
SUPER QUALITY BLANKETS.............only 5 50 per pair
EXTRA SUPER QUALITY BLANKETS only 7 50 per pair.

All the above are upward of fifty per cent. lower than last year's prices.

ALSO,
WHITE ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, at 32, 35 and 37½c per yard.

FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS, all wool, at 37½, 40, 44 and 50c.

ALSO,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all qualities and widths, at the lowest market prices; Linen Sheetings, fine quality, at $1 25 per yard; also, a large stock of Towels, Damasks, &c., &c.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

MILLINERY.

PATTERN BONNETS AND GLADIATEUR HATS—Wholesale and retail, at L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Great assortment of new styles now ready. Trimmed hats and Bonnets

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO.
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

TERMS: Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS, Assistant Special Agent.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95,000 pounds Iron Wire
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	106 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small.
4 Cutting Plyers.	10 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	199 Insulators block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	44 Full Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3¾ in.	6 Reel Handles.
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Tumblers for Battery.	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porus Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (13¼ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.	03 Zincs for Grove Battery.
230 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.
1,065 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys.	

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R., No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One tender truck; two small truck cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.

Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.

Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.

Also, nine frame buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,

Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11, 1866.

Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Md., the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, &c., &c., now on board.

She is a side-wheel steamer of 434 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam 26 feet 10 inches; draft, 6 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 36 inches; stroke of piston 12 feet. In running order and well found in her outfits; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. W. BRADLEY, Col. and Chief Quartermaster, M. M. D.

ADREON, THOMAS, & CO. Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER ON WEDNESDAY, August 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 6 East Thirty-fourth-st.

Genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet medallion carpets, rosewood suite in green plush, green cloth window curtains, rosewood piano, made by WM. HALL & SON, rosewood marble top etagere, centre tables, gas chandeliers, black walnut extension dining table, marble top sideboard, black walnut bedsteads and bureaus, hair mattresses, straw do., feather pillows, Brussels stair carpets, oilcloth, &c. &c.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 43 Cortlandt-st., on September 4, at 11 A. M., for nonpayment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:

21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
2 cases of guage boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,500 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
5 large tables.
31 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 25,800 cigarettes.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 22, AT 1 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 North-River.
639 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
6,348 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *A. Tagliaria*, from Palermo.

C. W. PEED, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, harness, &c., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 A. M., in front of No. 355 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, 6 horses, 8 light wagons, 8 sets harness, robes, whips, Sheets, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st

TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Mulberry-st. NEW-YORK, Aug. 1866.

It is deemed proper to inform the public that no member of the Metropolitan Police force is authorized or permitted to demand, or even suggest the payment of a reward or a gratuity for any police service he may be called upon to render.

Any person who may be approached by a member of the force with such demand or proposition, is earnestly requested to make the same known at this office without delay.

It is not the purpose of the chief officers of the Department to prevent the payment of rewards, publicly offered, to Policemen, nor to deprive them of gratuities tendered for meritorious service rendered; but to prevent, if possible, any bargaining, solicitation or imposition on their part as a consideration for the proper performance of their duty.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I

TO THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC.—I HAVE entered into a contract with the City to pave Nassau-st., between Pine and Wall sts, with the "Nicholson Pavement," and am now laying it.

It is the first laid in this City, and as I am desirous that the mode of constructing it should be witnessed by all, I invite you, and the Mayor and the City authorities, and the public generally, to come and see me put it down. JONATHAN TAYLOR.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Aug. 21, 1866.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st Room No. 22.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y

PICKPOCKETS DEFIED!—DEMOREST'S INFALLIBLE WATCH GUARD—A beautiful ornament, with perfect security and very convenient. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold at all jewelry and fancy stores. Mailed free on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY CLERK, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Three bales cotton, remnants of cloth, sardines, preserves, milk-can, bag cotton, horse, wagon, harness, tobacco, barrel petroleum, skiff.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars address Box 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, delightfully situated, having an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; the house is nearly new, built in the very best manner, very convenient, 30x42 feet, with wing attached, 20x25 feet, containing 19 rooms, all in perfect order; large barn and carriage-house and other outbuildings; large garden, tastefully arranged, under good cultivation. For further particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to W. N. SEYMOUR, on the premises, or to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A RARE CHANCE.—A nice farm of thirty-six acres, delightfully located, in Rockland County, one and a half miles from Monsey depot, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; plenty of fruit of the choicest variety; good house, newly painted, barn, &c., with stock, (including one team of matched horses,) crops, tools, &c., &c.; will sell either with or without stock, or exchange for City or suburban property. Apply at the Box office of Winter Garden Theatre, Broadway, before 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts. One of the most desirable business properties now offered.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE UP TOWN, a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, finished in the very best manner, about 23x50x100; it will be sold for $5,000 less than it could be built for; in a first-class location. This house must be sold; price, $30,000, to close an estate. Also, a first-class corner house, finished in hard wood, and brown-stone front, railing and balusters. Apply to

J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE CORNER LOTS, (NOT surpassed)—West side, corner of 55th-st., 100x200 feet. Now is the time to secure this desirable plot of 3 fronts, 33.30x200 feet, for stables and courts. Westfield and Cranford farms, N. J. Central, N. J. Northern, Orange, N. J., Westchester, Staten Island, and Hudson River; some of the most picturesque and productive from $30,000 to $2,000; plots of 20, 28 and 60 lots at Harlem.

J. H. POILLON, No. 100 Broadway.

A VALUABLE FARM OF 140 ACRES of fine land, good houses and outbuildings, to be sold at public auction, on the premises, at Uniontown, Middlesex County, N. J., on THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Also, all the stock and farming utensils. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., New-Jersey Railroad, at 7 A. M. For particulars inquire of HUGH KEANE, No. 99 Cherry-st., corner of Oliver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VALUABLE GARDEN farm on Hempstead Harbor, 23 miles from New-York by steamboat and railroad, one-half mile from depot; location high and healthy, in a first-class neighborhood; plenty of fruit, buildings and fences good; well adapted as residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Apply, for particulars, 91 William-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—IMMEDIATE possession—the handsome three-story attic and basement brick house, high stoop, with brown-stone portico, No. 62 7th-st., near 2d-av.; lot 25x100; court-yard in front; late residence of Mrs. C. Donaldson, deceased. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st.. Executors.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A NEW HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house in Brooklyn, built of the best material and in the most substantial manner, located on a fine shaded avenue, with wide walks, and near the great Park, which for beauty of decoration and magnificence of views, is destined to surpass any public park in the county. Price $18,000. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

$26,000—FINE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 21x35, 31st-st., near 5th-av.; also fine 4-story brown-stone house, 47th-st., near 5th-av., for sale cheap; others on Murray Hill, furnished and unfurnished, from $18,000 to $125,000, some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

GOOD MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Grist mill with two run of burr stone, on a good stream, 12 feet fall, well located, doing a good business; fine dwelling-house and outbuildings, two splendid orchards, and garden on the premises. Apply to P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st., corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE IN MONTCLAIR County, five rooms, with stable, $3,000; also a cottage in Llewellyn Park, containing 12 rooms, with stable and garden, complete; price $13,500; only one hour from the City. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, New-Jersey.

A.—FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY LOCATED country seat at Long Branch, fronting the ocean; within half a mile of the depot, and adjacent to the principal hotels; grounds commodious; stable and ice-house attached. For further particulars, address L. L., Box No. 1,428 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—A three-story brick house and lot, situate on East 45th-st., near 2d-av. Immediate possession. Price $10,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 13 East 20th-st., near 5th-av., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures and billiard-table. Price $23,500; $12,000 can remain. Inquire at the house, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FARMS WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN the neighborhood of New-York. City and Country Real Estate bought, sold and exchanged at the Land Agency of F. FLATAU, No. 4 New Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A COTtage-house and carriage-house, fine garden, &c., for $8,000; one other for $7,000; immediate possession. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 8 ACRES OF GROUND, good fruit, half mile from depot, 19 miles from New-York. JOHN M. C. MARCH, No. 34 Pine-st.

DISTILLERY AND CIDER-MILL—WITH 10 acres of land, near Dover, N. J., will be sold at auction on Aug. 30. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE.—This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington Monmouth County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman of retired habits, in a farm house, for about one week; in Orange, Dutchess or Sullivan Counties, N. Y. Address, with particulars, ERSKINE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, Conn., among the mountains. A very quiet and healthy place. Pleasant walks and drives, fishing, &c. Price $8. L. F. DUDLEY.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISONS, HIGHLANDS on Hudson, near West Point. Balance season. $12 per week. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house. E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms to let at Linden Park, Cornwall, on the Hudson. Address C. H. KING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EUROPEAN STYLE GLASS LETTERS, Richly gilded, unsurpassed for beauty, lasting and economy; glass signs, numbers, frames, druggists' glass labels, wood, foil and other sign letters. Agencies established; samples returnable. No. 107 Fulton-st.

$2,500 TO $4,000.—WANTED—A PARTner with the above amount in a manufacturing business which is very remunerative. Address J. M. WOLFF, No. 238 South 8th-st., Philadelphia. Reference given and required.

HOTEL AND FURNITURE TO LET—Revenue House, Oswego, N. Y., with bulk of furniture; rent $140 per month; possession given Sept. 1, 1866; house is now well filled with boarders. Apply promptly to MYRON PARDEE, Oswego, N. Y.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT MAN. —A desirable up-town office, with an established business, is offered for sale. Particulars from KING & CO., Fifth-avenue Hotel adjoining Adams' Express.

$800.—FOR SALE—A CORNER GROCERY and Liquor Store, on one of the best avenues, west side. Apply at No. 314 7th-av., cor. 30th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN GOING FROM WILLIAM-ST., through Wall to Pine-st., a package of United States notes and some postal currency, say $35 91. Any one having found the same and will bring it to W. H. SMITH, No. 203 Greenwich-st., will be handsomely rewarded.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, about 6 o'clock, in Park-row, between the *Times* Office and Beekman-st., a SLEEVE BUTTON with patent fastening. Leave at the subscription desk in *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

TO LET.

TO RENT.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with garden, land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, (formerly North Englewood,) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. House is 24x58 feet, with 10 rooms. Apply on the premises to ROBERT DODGE.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WOULD rent the house to a careful family from Sept. 1 to May 1, or for one or two years, if desired; 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of HUMPHEYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO RESPECTABLE, quiet gentlemen, without board, the second story of house No. 151 West 15th-st., consisting of two large furnished rooms, bath, &c.; same floor; family private.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, TO MAY 1, A cottage-house and carriage-house, for $50 per month. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room 8.

BASEMENT STORE AND BACK ROOM, also work-shop in the rear, to let, in house No. 46 Hudson-st. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, 54 William-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 185 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR and lofts on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, 102 Walker-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, A furnished house in 45th-st. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Box No. 2,941 Post-office.

TO LET—PARLOR, SECOND FLOORS AND front basement No. 611 West 52d-st., at a moderate rent. Apply to TORRY & BERRIAN, No. 208 Broadway.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 134 EAST 36th-st., corner Lexington-av., to let and furniture for sale. Inquire at No. 82 Front-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A WHOLE OR PART of a house in this City or Brooklyn; location must be pleasant and respectable. Any one desiring a careful and responsible tenant, will find one by addressing, with full particulars as to locality, terms, &c., D. W. R., Box No. 2,287 Post-office.

A SMALL FARM OR COUNTRY HOUSE, with good outbuildings, near a depot, about one hour from City, wanted in exchange for dividend-paying and manufacturing stocks. Address L. N. J., Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN GOOD ORder, on a lease of one to three years. Location in a first-class neighborhood, not over 15 or 18 miles from City Hall. Must be near a church. Address L. S. J., Box No. 3,919 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL NEATLY FURNISHED House, in a pleasant part of the city (below 23d-st. preferred) for a gentleman and wife (no children). Rent not to exceed $150 per month. Address, stating location, H. J. R., P. O., Box 1,583.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, 8 TO 16 LOTS, WITH dock privileges, but not more than 1,000 feet from the river, in New-York, not above 14th-st., Jersey City or Brooklyn, for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT WANTED on salt water, near the City. Astoria or Ravenswood preferred. Price not to exceed $40,000 for cash. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, CENTRALLY located, offer a handsomely furnished parlor on first floor, with bedrooms above, to a family without children; private table only; also, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman, without meals; highest references required. Address Box No. 1,604 Post-office.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board and immunity from cholera, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

WANTED—BOARD IN THIS CITY OR BROOKlyn for three adults; private family preferred; location must be pleasant and respectable, and of easy access. Address, giving full particulars as to locality, rooms and terms, M. B. S., Box No. 2,287 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY TWO YOUNG GENTS, in a private family, with room and bedroom, gas, bath, &c. Address, with particulars and terms, K. M. R., Box 142 *Times* Office.

SITTING-ROOMS AND BEDROOMS, OR single bedrooms, nicely furnished, to let, to gentlemen only, without board; references required. At No. 140 Ninth-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIRST-CLASS PARTIES DESIRING superior accommodations up town, with private table, may address L. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, at No. 77 West 19th-st., fifth door from 6th-av.

A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms to let at No. 44 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Family private; reference exchanged.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR housekeeping and two bedrooms, No. 89 Hudson-st., to let, together or separate.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building a sewer in Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets.

2d. For building a sewer in Walker-street, between Baxter and Centre streets.

3d. For building a sewer in Howard-street, between Centre and Elm streets.

4th. For building a sewer in Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.

5th. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

6th. For regulating and paving West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repaving between West and Washington streets the intersecting streets.

7th. For paving, with trap-block, Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

8th. For paving, with stone blocks, Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.

9th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging the sidewalks on Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated

1st. On both sides of Spring-street, between Mercer and Greene streets.

2d. On both sides of Walker-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.

3d. On both sides of Howard-street, between Elm and Centre streets.

4th. On both sides of Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.

5th. On both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

6th. On the west side of Washington-street, and on both sides of West-street, including piers and bulkheads, from Hammond to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of Hoboken-street; also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets from Hammond to Hoboken-street inclusive, and between Washington and West streets; also, all the lots on the north side of Hammond-street to the extent of half the block from Washington-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

7th. On both sides of Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

8th. On both sides of Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

9th. All the lots on both sides of Worth-street, commencing at a point one hundred and fifty feet west of Elm-street and running east; also, one lot on the southeast corner of Worth and Elm streets; and also all the lots on both sides of Worth-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 22, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.

2d. For building a street basin on the southeast corner of Worth and Centre streets.

3d. For building a street basin on the southwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.

4th. For building a street basin on the northwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.

5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stone, and flagging sidewalks in One Hundredth-street, between Eigth-avenue and Broadway.

6th. For building a sewer on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point one hundred feet north of Sixty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. On both sides Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to eighty feet west of Ninth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or avenues.

2d. On the south side of Worth-street, from Centre to Little Water streets.

3d. On the south side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm.

4th. On the north side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm, and on the west side of Centre-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet north of Worth-street.

5th. On both sides of One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

6th. On the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on both sides of Madison-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to Seventieth-street, and also all the lots between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on both sides of the intersecting streets from Sixtieth to Sixty-ninth streets, inclusive.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, August 18th, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, Collector's Office No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn.—The annual taxes for 1866, upon incomes, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are due and payable from the 15th to the 31st day of August, 1866. The bills are ready for delivery. Office hours from 8½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

HENRY C. BOWEN, Collector.

Checks received. No State or City Bank bills, other than National Banks, received in payment of taxes.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 15, 1866.

LAWYERS.—A COMMON LAWYER DESIRES a position as an assistant. Address LAWYER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 265 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call, save money. Good warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES TO OBtain work by the day or week in private families; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands dressmaking; does not object to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 288 3d-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; she understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, soups, game, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 57 Front-st., Brooklyn, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, EMPLOYment by the day or week as seamstress and assistant dressmaker; understands finishing dresses thoroughly; no objection to the country. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands the business in all its branches; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Address No. 334 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as regular waitress or as chambermaid and plain sewer; good city reference given; call for two days at No. 85 East Twenty-second-st., first floor, front room. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a competent French girl, who understands her duties thoroughly and is willing and obliging; the highest City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 9 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is capable of hearing the children's lessons if required. Call at No. 101 West 27th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable girl, as first-class cook; if required would assist with the washing; has City or country reference. Call at No. 327 West 25th-st., front room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to travel with a family to California or the South; the best City references given, if required. Call at No. 7 6th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl a situation as competent nurse and good seamstress, or as lady's maid; City or country; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman; first rate washer and ironer and plain cook; best of reference given. Apply at No. 128 Forsyth-st., rear basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; good washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen at 145 Varick-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WELL-RECommended English Protestant girls; one as cook and the other as chambermaid. Inquire at 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do plain sewing; City references given, at 408 East 16th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be supplied immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

WET NURSES CAN BE OBTAINED daily at the Nurses' Agency, No. 5 6th-st., until 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by an American man, who thoroughly understands his business, and who also understands perfectly the care of cows and horses; moderate wages expected, and first-class City reference furnished. Call on or address JOHN, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and plain gardener; has ten years' experience in the care and driving of horses; thorougly understands his business; country preferred; willing and obliging; the best of City references. Address M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH gardener; understands his business, and will be found a valuable servant; a permanent situation more than big wages wanted. Call or address SCOTCHMAN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN man and wife, the man to take charge of horses and to do farming, gardening, &c., and the wife to do general housework. Call or address FARMER, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCHMAN, a situation as coachman or groom. He thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and has the best references for honesty and efficiency. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SWISS COACHman or gardener; he is a good vegetable gardener; understands the management of horses, and can make himself useful in every way; has good references. Address SWISS GARDENER, No. 89 4th-av.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and groom, understands his business perfectly; best of reference; no objection to the country. Address A. P. A., Box No. 208, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man of ten years' City driving experience; has a full and a thorough knowledge of his business, and can be highly recommended. Address P. A. H., No. 83 West 28th-st., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT waiter a situation in a private family; has long and satisfactory City reference. Address A. C., at Mr. Hegeman's drug-store, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., all this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American coachman and groom; is out of employment and wants work; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address ALFRED, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class City references. Address G. J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a Frenchman, a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call on or address J. R., No. 50 West 10th-st., opposite Studio Building.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young Protestant man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good reference; country preferred. Call at No. 125 4th-av., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses, and is willing and not afraid to work; the best of reference. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, HONest, industrious man, as watchman or porter in a wholesale store; best of reference. Call or address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man, as plain gardener and coachman; good City reference given. Address M. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENGINEER; HAS the best of recommendations from his last place, where he worked for six years. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address J. J., at P. Trainor's saddlery, No 744 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 18th-st.

TO JEWELERS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS—A young man of 20 years experience in the jewelry trade, desires a situation as traveling agent for a wholesale jewelry or fancy goods house; unexceptionable references given. Address, W. C. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR MERRILL'S WASHING COMPOUND. The fastest selling and best paying article ever sold by agents. A capital of but $3 to $10 required. Energetic young men and women will find this a good opportunity for business. Large profits, no competition, and no risk. For further particulars call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN to do the general work of a small place, about twenty miles from the City; he must be honest, sober and industrious, able to take care of a horse and cow and a good vegetable gardener; none need apply without good references. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 138 Front-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF really first-class servants, seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., English, American, Irish, Scotch, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE NO. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., a number of good cooks; also cooks to wash and iron, laundresses, chambermaids and houseworkers. Good situations ready for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND ENERGETIC person, of character and position, (none other need apply,) to take the treasuryship of an important Company just to be formed in this City. Address Box No. 368 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN A wholesale book and stationary-store; one about 16 years of age, and who lives with his parents, preferred. Address Box No. 3,010 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER; one who writes a good hand and is accurate in figures. Address Box No. 2,292 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY, 14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE, in a paper warehouse. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,784 Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership lately subsisting between JOSEPH P. FLYNN, WM. BISHOP and M. A. O'DONNELL, under the firm of J. P. FLYNN & CO., was dissolved on the 17th day of August, 1866, by the death of M. A. O'DONNELL.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, under the firm name of BISHOP & FLYNN.

W. BISHOP.
J. P. FLYNN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general stock and bond brokerage business, under the name and firm of COLE & RUTTER.

ALBERT COLE.
JNO. P. RUTTER, JR.

No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME DE COLAM IS THE ONLY true clairvoyant to consult on business, sickness, love, matrimony. No matter what your trouble is, you will be relieved by calling on her at No. 49 East 28th-st., corner of 4th-av.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon......$100 | Lower Saloon......$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KA E & CO., Agents in Paris.

PASSENGERS PER JAVA ARE REQUESTED to be at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, at 11 A. M., WEDNESDAY, 22d instant.
E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE......LAMARIE......SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, Oct. 6
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1½ o'clock at the latest.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO......about......1st September
FLORIDA......about......1st October
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK......Thompson......SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN......Grogan......SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA......Lewis......SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA......Prowse......SATURDAY, Sept. 15
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
To Liverpool or Queenstown......Cabin, $100......Steerage, $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.
NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.
The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5
Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.
For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI......Aug. 22
ALEPPO......Sept. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown......$35 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power......16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,600 tons..6th Sept.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Sept. 29.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
The accommodations on board this steamer are unsurpassed.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......Aug. 25
CITY OF CORK......WEDNESDAY......Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY......Sept. 1
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY......Sept. 5
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin......$90 | Steerage......$30
First Cabin to London......95 | Steerage to London......34
First Cabin to Paris......105 | Steerage to Paris......40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.
BRITANNIA......SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
IOWA......SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
HIBERNIA......SATURDAY, Sept. 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular United States Mail line of first-class steamships. The A 1 steamship GRANADA, IRA BURSLEY, master, is now receiving freight, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River.
Elegant accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.
For further information, freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.
EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer FLAMBEAU, will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 60
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Aug. 29.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
This line will resume their weekly trips by dispatching the steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. G. M. WALKER, will be dispatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR FLORIDA DIRECT.—STEAMER DICTATOR will take freight for Fernandina, Jacksonville, Picolota to Palatki, and all the landings on the St. Johns River, and leave with dispatch. Neither machinery nor heavy freight taken.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.
TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.
Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.
For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.
E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

EXCURSION OF THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—Takes place THURSDAY, Aug. 23, 1866. Those who have no tickets can get supplied at the following landings on the above morning, residing in New-York: East River, at 7½ o'clock; Peck-slip at 8, and at the barge, foot of Morton-st., N. R., where she will lay from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M. See bills for further particulars.
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. A. DALLY, Secretary.
N. B.—Should it rain the excursion will be postponed.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 663 6th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK.
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long-Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls, 12½ cents; tight bbls, 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Saturday,	18,	10 A. M.	Sunday,	19,	2 P. M.
Sunday,	19,	8 A. M.	Monday,	20,	2 P. M.
Monday,	20,	10 A. M.	Tuesday,	21,	3 P. M.
Tuesday,	21,	11 A. M.	Wednesday,	22,	3 P. M.
Wednesday,	22,	11½ A. M.	Thursday,	23,	4 P. M.
Thursday,	23,	12½ A. M.			

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.
Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 1½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, 22, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 6 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 7 A. M.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:24, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.
Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.
I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.
Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each.
CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.
JOSEPH K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, United States Army.

WHITE STAR UNION.—THE OFFICERS of the old WHITE STAR DIVISION, (Gen. Geary's,) of the Twelfth, and subsequently of the Twentieth Corps, are cordially invited to attend the annual meeting of the White Star Union at the Astor House, New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1866.
R. H. WILBUR, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years' soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive $50 and $100. Increased pensions for widows having minor children. Applications are being filed by us. Copy of the law furnished. All information gratis. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors and United States Claim Agents, No. 1 Park-place, removed from No. 2.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND, VERY LIGHT, jump-seat rockaway. Address, stating price, H., Box No. 1,093 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WATERBURY, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.
Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS, NO. 250 MADISON-AV., will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.
GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 13. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20. Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.
The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.
Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Jas. M. Bates, No. 118 Broadway, or address Principal.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 10. All the pupils speak French, English, Spanish, and many German. Circulars—Broadway, No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 36th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DURKEE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Mrs. H. C. HATHAWAY, Principal; year commences Sept. 13. For catalogues or rooms address G. W. CENTER.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on the 26th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20. All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISSES GALES'
MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.
For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,
NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.
English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.
TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,
Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.
Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and KANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycees. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

IN A SELECT PRIVATE GERMAN boarding-school, recommended by American and German families of the highest respectability, a few more scholars can be received. Parents wishing to give their boys an exquisite classical education, or willing to have them prepared for a German University, would do well by addressing PRINCIPAL, Box No. 3,806 Post-office.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 BROADWAY. Established 1840. A limited number of pupils received. Individual instruction. Notice.—The regular charges for tuition will be resumed and Fall session commenced Sept. 5. Until that time gentlemen are privileged to enter for the full course at the half prices of the Summer season.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn., a home school for good boys; references, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and Smith, Randolph & Co. For catalogue, address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

CENTRAL PARK NORMAL MUSICAL Conservatory, No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.
J. J. WATSON, Agent.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEUM," No. 896 Broadway.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

WANTED—BY SEPT. 15, A GOVERNESS, to take charge of and instruct a family of children residing in the country; must be an Episcopalian; able to teach the English branches and needle-work, vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting; a foreigner preferred. Address, stating qualifications, references and salary expected, Mrs. A., Box No. 169, *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED, RESIDENT lady teachers, one for piano, singing, drawing and painting, the other for music, French and English, near the City; good salary. Call on or address BROWN & PERKINS, No. 420 Broome-st., on Wednesday and Thursday, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in teaching wishes a situation as resident governess; her course of instruction comprises the usual English branches, with music and French; references unexceptionable. Address, with full particulars, Miss BARKLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher of experience and success, and highly recommended by City patrons and others, would assist, take an interest in a school, or prepare a few boys for business or college. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY in West Virginia, a teacher of the English branches, or of the English branches and vocal music combined; an Episcopalian preferred; salary liberal. Address MARY C. CONNELL, Parkersburgh, West Va.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF A first-class seminary, desires a position as teacher of the primary branches and Latin; first-class references given; salary moderate. Address E. H. T., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, A CHURCH-woman, a thorough teacher of the piano and sacred music, in a young ladies' school in the country. Address Box No. 274 Middletown, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.
THE LATEST ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING,
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,
NUMBERING OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS,
slain by this intrepid Hunter during FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA.
A NEW AND SPACIOUS SALOON
has been added in which to exhibit these GREAT CURIOSITIES, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
containing bronze portraits of all the celebrated Union Generals, has been opened.
IN THE MAGNIFICENT LECTURE-ROOM,
ANOTHER CHANGE! ANOTHER CHANGE!!
TWO NEW PANTOMIMES.
MR. G. L. FOX, MR. C. K. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY IN
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 8,
The great Comic Pantomime entitled,
THE GOLDEN AXE.
WONDERFUL TRICKS, MYSTERIOUS TRANSFORMATIONS, AND GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of the
FRISKY COBBLER.
FULL OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
Just arrived, the greatest assortment of
MONSTER SNAKES EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections, Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE.
The great burlesque of IXION will be carefully produced, FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, and at the MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, preceded by the farce of the AREA BELLE, by the celebrated Wren Family.
The play produced by Mr. E. WARDEN.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS of the HANLON BROTHERS,
THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK,
including their versatile Star Company of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA NOTICE.
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
In consequence of the many applications for engagement, Mr. LESTER WALLACK requests that those ladies and gentlemen who do not receive answers will consider their services respectfully declined.

CECILIAN CHOIR.—A CHORAL SOCIETY, called the "CECILIAN CHOIR," has recently been established in this City on the plan of the famous "Dom Chor," of Berlin. The soprano and alto parts are sung by boys only. Parents having sons under fifteen years of age, possessing musical qualifications, are invited to apply as below. To those boys who give evidence of a high order of musical talent this institution offers advantages never before presented in this country. The great works of Handel, Bach and Mendelssohn form the basis of practice, and only those applicants are admitted who are likely to meet the requirements of this high standard. There are many boys who have a natural talent for music, yet are unacquainted with notation. For the benefit of such, a preparatory school has been established, from which the ranks of the chorus are filled. The Cecilian Choir and school are well endowed, and members are subject to no charge whatever.
JAMES GEDDES DAY, President.
H. S. CUTLER, GEO. W. MORGAN, } Directors.
For further particulars address, with name and residence, L. F. HARRISON, Irving Hall.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society for the election of officers, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, at No. 288 4th-av. Members are requested to meet MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, to make nominations. The regular rehearsals of the Society will be resumed on that evening.
T. B. BAUTEN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager......Mr. WM. STUART.
Stage Manager......Mr. J. G. HANLEY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
of the great Comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 22,
NINTH NIGHT
of
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
MOST SUCCESSFUL
MOST SUCCESSFUL
NEW DRAMA,
NEW DRAMA,
entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
presented with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS.
JOHN BROUGHAM as CAPTAIN RODERICK O'DONNELL.
A SPLENDID CAST.
Julio Alberoni, Cardinal Minister of Spain..T. E. Morris.
The Abbe Le Renard......C. Walcot, Jr.
Don Manuela de Zuniga......J. Duell.
Sir Reginald Blount, British Envoy at Paris..J. C. Dunn.
La Roche, Valet to the Cardinal......H. B. Phillips.
Zadock, the Leopard, a Gitano......W. S. Andrews.
Patrick O'Connor......H. W. Wall.
El Mortaro......J. G. Burnett.
Eva de Zuniga......Miss E. Johnson.
Juanita......Miss E. Andrews.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER......Director.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 22.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE FAIRY LEGEND.
In addition TO-NIGHT the favorite specialty,
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Continuation of thronged audiences.
THE ENCHANTING DRAMATIC ROMANCE.
ELABORATE AND GLITTERING PAGEANT.
THE HIGHLY ROMANTIC SPECTACLE.
THE ICE WITCH.
THE ICE WITCH.
with the charming Fairy Stars,
THE WEBB SISTERS,
MISS ADA AND EMMA.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
MISS THERESA WOOD, THE OPERA DANSEUSE.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.
MINNA, with song—"Sleep well, Sweet Angel," and duetts......MISS ADA WEBB
LADY ULLA, Sweno's Daughter,......MISS EMMA WEBB
Messrs. E. Lamb, G. H. Clarke, J. M. Ward, J. Whiting, Frank Foster, J. T. Ward, E. Sinclair, Mr. Burke, Mr. Peck, also appearing. HEOLA, with Pas Seul. Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, the Misses Mary Glover, Alice Harrison, Georgie Telbin, Miss A. Gordon, Miss Carlysle, Miss Brown in the cast.
Performance commencing with the favorite piece entitled the
YOUNG ACTRESS.
MARIA......MISS ADA WEBB
Tragedian......Mr. E. Lamb

WALLACK'S.
ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
AND FOURTH WEEK OF THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN......Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED.
Other characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, T. J. Hind, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
OPENING OF ITALIAN OPERA.—THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, 1866. The far-famed prima donna, LEONILDA BOSCHETTI, in the great role of Rosina, in the BARBIERE OF SEVIGLIA, Rossini's master-work, supported by the most distinguished lyric artists. Prices of admission—Balcony boxes, $1 50; parquette, $1; dress circle, 75 cents; gallery, 30 cents; proscenium boxes, $6 and $10. No extra charge for reserved seats. Doors open at 7¼; opera at 8¼. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor......Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
THE THREE RED MEN A GREAT HIT.
THREE RED MEN. THREE RED MEN. THREE RED MEN.
ALICE MAY. ALICE MAY. ALICE MAY.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE SIXTY-SEVENTH OF THEO. THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 22, at 8 o'clock.
BEETHOVEN NIGHT.
PROGRAMME:
1. Overture—"Der Freischutz"......Weber
2. Waltz—"Dreams on the Ocean"......Gungl
3. Grand Selection—"Faust" No. 2......Gounod
4. Overture—"Leonora"......Beethoven
5. Solo for Violin—"Romance in F"......Beethoven
THEODORE THOMAS.
6. Allegretto from the 7th symphony in A......Beethoven
7. Finale from the 5th symphony......Beethoven
8. Overture—"La Macon"......Auber
9. Polka—"Bauern"......Strauss
10. Selection—"Ballo in Maschera"......Verdi
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.
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UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:
WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.
CLARET, a superior wine for table use.
ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.
MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.
PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.
GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.
WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.
This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.
Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.
It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.
It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

QUARANTINE EXCURSION.

Trial Trip of the Steam Ambulance "Governor Fenton"—Visit of Representatives of the Board of Health, Quarantine Commissioners and Commissioners of Emigration to the New Quarantine Grounds—Sandy Hook—The New Fort—The Hospital Ship—A Dinner and Speeches.

Yesterday morning, at the invitation of the Quarantine Commissioners, a number of gentlemen visited the Lower Bay and the points of interest there on board a steamer which left the Barge office at 11 A. M., followed by the new steam ambulance, the *Governor Fenton*.

The principal feature of the excursion was in the exhibition of the locomotive powers and other qualities desirable in the ambulance. These gave general satisfaction as she steamed down and up the bay, although unsteady wanting ballast, making ten to twelve knots per hour. Her interior accommodations are such as her peculiar requirements demand, improved by late experiences in the deficiencies of inferior conveyances used only as *pro tempore* necessities.

The *Governor Fenton* was built by NEAFIE & LEVY, of the Pennsylvania Works, Philadelphia, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. STEPHEN F. SHORTLAND, who was especially employed for this duty by the Quarantine Commissioners—one for which his experience in the uses of steamers of like built admirably fitted him. "Governor Fenton," not the legislating Governor, but the steamer alluded to, is 53 feet long, breadth of beam 13 feet, and depth of hold 9 feet, with a complete little engine of 10-inch cylinder. She can carry thirty passengers comfortably, fifty in extreme cases. Her duties will be to convey the sick, when disease is on board ships in our harbor, from the infected vessels to the hospital ships or buildings, and to otherwise wait upon the quarantine necessities. In the healthy time ample employment will be found for her by the Commissions in assisting at various duties, for the performance of which by hired tugs they have hitherto paid heavily. In fact, a vessel of rapid and certain locomotive power of this kind, just as in the case of the Customs Department in adapting the *Jasmine* and *Uno* to their increasing labors, had become a vital necessity not only to the manifold less important requirements of the Commissioners, but also to meet the long evident want of proper and comfortable quarters for the suffering in *transitu* to the hospital.

VISIT TO SANDY HOOK AND THE FORT.

Among the excursionists were CYRUS CURTIS, Esq., and Dr. HARRIS, representing the Board of Health; Drs. SWINBURNE, CARNOCHAN, W. A. COBB, Esq., and others, representing the Quarantine Commissioners. The Commissioners of Emigration were represented by W. G. HUNT, Esq. Quite a number of eminent medical gentlemen were present, among them Drs. HOFF and BELL, the latter being one of the originators of the Quarantine Commission as it at present stands. Many friends of the various institutions represented were present as guests, among them Messrs. TOWNSEND and S. F. SHORTLAND, Senator FISK, Messrs. W. C. TRALL, SANDFORD, H. N. CAMP and RICH, Mr. JOHNSON, the legal adviser of the Quarantine Commissioners, and Mr. FEGAN, the energetic and facetious Governor of Ward's Island.

Having stopped a few minutes at Quarantine and at Coney Island, the steamer proceeded to Sandy Hook, where the party landed and spent a short time in inspection of the new fort there, in process of construction, which has been frequently before described. It may, however, not be out of place here to remind the reader that this fortification, within two hours' sail of the city, is well worth a visit. When completed, it will be the third largest fortification in the United States—Fortress Monroe and Fort Adams alone being of greater dimensions. It will cover an area of fifteen acres, will mount Dahlgrens and Parrots of the largest size yet made, and will be constructed throughout of dark grey granite from the State of Maine. One tier of casemates approaches completion, and give a good idea of the wonderfully formidable character of the completed work, and the immense amount of labor and material consumed by it. Something worthy of attention at this extreme seaward point of Sandy Hook is the change which has been going on by the action of wave and current. Thousands of tons of sand have been thrown up within the past six years, forming a high embankment, and lengthening the promontory during his period several hundred yards. In other words, robbing the sea, by its own deposit, of many acres. This throwing up of sand between the fort and the sea would now make unavailable the lower tier of casemates. This will of course be removed in the formation of the glacis of the fort, and further deposit will be prevented by the construction of breakwaters, which will in themselves be fortifications and be strengthened by the deposit itself.

A NEW WATERING PLACE.

It is strange that nobody seems to have found out how much better suited for a watering place Sandy Hook is than the much more bleak and barren Coney Island. Here bathers are free from dangers to which they are subject where the action of ocean tidal currents are direct. The promontory is itself a great breakwater against this action, and bathing quite safe, and the sandy shore of the Horseshoe. It was alleged that a great drawback to the healthy use of this fine beach was the want of good spring water near it. This is a fallacy. Within two rods of the most western light there is now a magnificent spring from which the water flows copiously at all times. Good pure spring water, it is found, can be had for less than the ordinary labor expended in sinking wells elsewhere, even to within twenty feet of the sea line. Our hospitable Jersey neighbors have objected to quarantine buildings on Sandy Hook; probably the establishment of a hotel there, and the conversion of the Hook into a watering-place, would be less objectionable. To make sure of the thing, let some enterprising New-Yorker invest a hundred thousand dollars there, and lease the premises cheap to an enterprising Jerseyman, if he can find one.

Col. PRIME, a Vicksburgh hero, has charge of the Government works at Sandy Hook, and received the party, who, having made their tour, returned to the steamer, giving three hearty cheers for Vicksburgh and the Colonel.

THE CHOLERA SHIP.

The party then returned up the Bay, and visited the proposed location of the new quarantine buildings on West Bank, thence to the cholera ship, now perfectly free of disease of any kind. Here they were received by Dr. BISSEL, the venerable surgeon, a sprightly young gentleman of three score years and twelve, who, as he himself claims to have, gives every evidence of the possession of all the vigor of thirty-five. The Superintendent or Captain of the *Falcon*, Mr. JAMES O'RORKE, also officiated as host.

DINNER.

Here a substantial dinner had been prepared, for which the sail of several hours had admirably fitted the eating capacities of all the party. An initiatory chowder was a good foundation for the less plebian delicacies which followed.

This reunion of the representatives of the different departments interested in the health of the City and its incoming population gave an opportunity for interesting discussion and interchange of ideas on the important matters brought before them in the increasing sanitary necessities of our great City.

Toasts were drank complimentary to the different departments, and Dr. BISSELL and Capt. O'RORKE complimented for their fearless conduct in grappling with the disease so lately raging in our harbor and now under foot there, in a great measure through their untiring energy.

Brief speeches were made by Messrs. COBB, CURTIS, FISK, JOHNSON, and Drs. CARNOCHAN and BELL. Mr. FEGAN, of Ward's Island, as is his wont, delivered one of those exhaustive discourses of his which he keeps until after dinner, and which are frequently so productive of appetising fun in all around, that another course has to be called for.

Several gentlemen remarking that the ship was beginning to roll, another who knew she was perfectly still suggested an adjournment, which was followed by the paying of a farewell tribute to Messrs. BISSEL and O'RORKE.

The party then returned to the city much pleased with their excursion, and gratified with the evidences everywhere of the energy and ability displayed by those public servants immediately interested to whom our most vital interests are intrusted.

Twenty-second Ward Ratification of the Philadelphia Convention.

Agreeably to a published call, a goodly number of Democrats assembled last evening at National Hall, corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, for the purpose of indorsing the action of the Philadelphia Convention. The call invited "such Democrats as favored the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON" to assemble, and the large meeting last evening, composed principally of hard-working men, evinced by their action their sympathy with the Administration.

The meeting was called to order by Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY, who announced the object of the meeting in a pertinent speech. He said that it was necessary in order to bring peace and quiet to the whole country, that the reconstruction policy of the President be sustained. He denounced the late Congress as an assemblage of radical fanatics, whose policy was to "rule or ruin." He said that it was necessary not only to send honest men to our national legislature, but to our State and municipal Legislatures; our Common Council and all our City authorities need overhauling. The speaker cited the many abuses which are thrust upon and quietly submitted to by our people, and concluded by saying that these gross abuses—these robberies—must be prevented in future.

Mr. RILEY offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as the sense of the Democracy of the Twenty-second Ward, that it is the duty of all Union men to unite in opposition to those who are opposed to the restoration of the Southern States to their just and proper position in the Government.

Resolved, That we fully indorse and support ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, in maintaining the integrity of the Union, and in his reconstruction policy.

Resolved, That we recommend the formation of Democratic Republican Associations throughout the City, to the end that a common effort may be made, outside of the old political organizations, to redeem the country from Radical misrule.

Resolved, That the Conservatives and Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward here assembled now form themselves into a Democratic Republican Association of this ward, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint a Committee of five to report officers for a permanent organization at the next meeting; and that the same Committee be authorized to see that like Associations be formed in each ward in the City.

On motion, those present subscribed their names to a document organizing themselves into "The Democratic Conservative Association of the Twenty-second Ward."

Speeches were subsequently made by E. C. GENET, Esq., and others, approving the policy of the Administration and denouncing the late Congress. The speakers were loudly applauded, and the meeting was harmonious throughout.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Registrar Announces the Public Health to be Rapidly Improving—Inmates of a Tenement House Refuse to be Disinfected—Disinfectants Thrown into the Yard, and the Officer Threatened—This Port Declared Healthy—Carbolic Acid—Vital Statistics.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met at headquarters yesterday afternoon, Mr. SCHULTZ, President, in the chair. After some routine business had been disposed of the following weekly communication from Dr. HARRIS was presented and read:

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR: The returns of mortality in our two cities for week ending Aug. 18 afford convincing evidence that the public health in both is rapidly returning to a normal standard. In the midst of all the public bulleting of the increased mortality, and the lurking of one of its special causes the past nine weeks, we have seen such proofs that all this excess was confined to limited areas and to still more limited classes that this very waste of life has become the means of showing how and where we must labor to save and protect the public health.

In each of the first two weeks of August New-York lost 946 by death. The preceding four weeks there was an aggregate of 3,453 deaths, or an average of 363 per week. In the week ending Aug. 11 we reached a decisive turning point in favor of health. After gathering all the delayed returns from the public institutions—amounting to 13 deaths—three from cholera—we find, with these added, the second week of August gave 959 deaths, and near the end of that week marked the acme in the fatal period in which cholera played a leading part. The actual number of cholera was 258. The next week, ending the 18th, the same cause gave but 145, and of these there were 101 in hospitals and other institutions. Cholera deaths diminished 113 and the total mortality 211.

Brooklyn joins and contributes in our rejoicing. Her mortality was but 320 last week, or 36 less than the preceding week. But Brooklyn is now quite healthy, except in her Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and western part of Sixth Ward. In those four Wards, containing only 67,563 inhabitants, there were 163 deaths, 126 of them being from foul air infections, and cholera claiming 83.

In New-York the great excess of mortality was felt chiefly in the First, Fourth, Sixth, Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, and in particular blocks and districts of these Wards. The chart of the fatal diarrhœal districts presents this fact, as regards the chief cause of all the excess of deaths last week. In the record by Wards and upon the chart we find a marked improvement in the Second, Third, Fifth, Eighth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards. But five deaths from cholera occurred in these six central Wards, while in the Sixteenth Ward, (8 deaths,) the Ninth, (26,) the Sixteenth, (18,) and other wards that are most traversed by strangers and the public generally there are no deaths from cholera, and but the usual mortality from any cause.

The total deaths from cholera in private houses in the city, last week, amounted to but 44. To these we add in this record, and on the chart, 23 other fatal cases at the cholera hospitals. The location of the domiciles from whence all the fatal cases went, is shown upon the chart. Less than 9 per cent. of all deaths in the city was caused by cholera, and less than 5 per cent. by that cause in private dwellings. But including the institutions beyond the city, that cause was kept up to nearly 20 per cent. of the total list. But this afternoon we have returns that give only 4 cholera deaths to Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands.

In God's good providence we can now congratulate the faithful Sanitary Inspectors and the officers of public charities whose *faith in facts* and sanitary principles has, with their unceasing and unhesitating labors, been followed by results that all the world will yet confess to their honor.

Cincinnati and St. Louis are to-day giving examples of what the cholera infection will do when it once gains foothold in fields like our tenant-house districts. And in Europe, we learn by letters received to-day, the pestilence has gained fresh force upon the Continent, is presenting a threatening aspect as is proving unusually fatal. Respectfully,

E. HARRIS,
Registrar of Vital Statistics.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

WARDS.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Diarr'al Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Total Deaths from Zymotic diseases.	Deaths by Accident.	Deaths from all causes.	Population, Census of 1865.
First	16	3	3	2	24	2	33	9,852
Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,191
Third	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3,367
Fourth	4	7	1	2	17	2	29	17,352
Fifth	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	18,205
Sixth	2	7	1	3	15	—	25	19,754
Seventh	6	6	4	1	18	—	36	36,962
Eighth	2	1	4	—	9	1	23	30,098
Ninth	—	3	2	—	11	2	26	38,504
Tenth	1	3	2	—	6	1	18	31,537
Eleventh	1	10	9	1	26	—	40	58,953
Twelfth	34	9	8	1	59	—	77	28,259
Thirteenth	1	—	3	—	4	—	14	26,388
Fourteenth	2	2	2	—	8	—	17	23,382
Fifteenth	—	2	—	—	3	—	8	25,572
Sixteenth	—	3	5	—	11	—	18	41,972
Seventeenth	1	13	9	—	27	2	47	79,563
Eighteenth	1	4	5	1	14	—	27	47,613
Nineteenth	41	15	39	2	125	—	156	39,945
Twentieth	4	10	4	4	26	2	51	61,884
Twenty-first	4	6	5	1	21	3	44	38,669
Twenty-second	5	4	7	2	19	—	46	47,361
Total Deaths	145	108	113	21	445	18	748	726,386

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death are thus set forth:

MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Measles	4	Dysentery (Acute)	40
Scarlatina	4	Diarrhœa (Acute)	73
Hooping Cough	6	Cholera (Asiatic)	145
Typhus Fever	5	Cholera Infantum	108
Typhoid Fever	10	Intermittent Fever	1
Exetative Fever	1	Remittent Fever	2
Puerperal Fever	2	Cholera Morbus	21
Carbuncle	1		

ENTHETIC OR INOCULATED.

Syphilis 3

DIATIC.

Starvation (Privation, &c.) 12 | Intemperance 2

DIATHETIC

Dropsy	2	Cancer of Penis	1
Cancer	2	Cancer of Liver	1
Cancer of Breast	1		

TUBERCULAR.

Scrofula	1	Phthisis Pulmonalis	61
Tabes Mesenterica	36	Hydrocephalus	13

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Meningitis	9	Convulsions	22
Cerebritis	3	Tetanus	2
Apoplexy	4	Congestion of the Brain	7
Paralysis (general)	3	Bleeding of the Nose	1

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Heart Disease .... 6 | Hypertrophy of the heart 1

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Bronchitis	8	Asthma	1
Pleurisy	2	Congestion of the Lungs	5
Pneumonia	16	Hemorrhage	5

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Enteritis	11	Cirrhosis of Liver	1
Peritonitis	8	Hepatitis	2
Fatty Liver	1	Ileus (Colic, &c.)	3
Jaundice	2		

URINARY SYSTEM.

Nephritis	1	Diabetes	1
Nephria (Bright's Disease)	3	Cystitis	1

GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

Metritis 1

INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

Abscess of Limitar 1

CHILDREN.

Premature Birth	8	Trismus Nascertum	1
Other Malformations	1		

WOMEN.

Flooding 2

OLD AGE.

Old Age 3

NUTRITION.

Atrophy .... 3 | Debility 17

ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.

Fractures and Contusions	10	Drowning	4
Incised	1	Suffocation	1
Burns and Scalds	1		

SUICIDE.

Poison 1

EXECUTION.

Hanging 1

RECAPITULATION.

Miasmatic Diseases	428	Generative	1
Euthetic	3	Integumentary	1
Diatic	14	Developmental (children)	10
Diatetic	7	Developmental (women)	2
Tubercular	111	Developmental (age)	3
Nervous System	51	Developmental (nutrition)	20
Circulatory	7	Accident and negligence	17
Respiratory	37	Suicide	1
Digestive	28	Execution	1
Urinary	6		
Total			748

DEATHS IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of those who died in the Public Institutions, was 210, of which 101 were from cholera. They were thus distributed: Battery Hospital, 16, of which 15 were from cholera; New-York Hospital, 2; City Prison 1, (FRIERY;) Red House Hospital, 8, cholera; Randall's Island, 1, cholera; Emigrants Hospital, 83, of which 19 were cholera; Almshouse, 66, cholera 20; Charity Hospital, 35, cholera, 15; Lunatic Asylum, 14, cholera 11; Nursery Hospital, 6, cholera 1; Penitentiary, 1; St. Luke's Hospital, 1. Workhouse, 11 from cholera; Bellevue Hospital, 15.

NATIVITY.

The nativities of the persons who died were as follows: Austria, 1; Belgium, 1; Canada, 8; Denmark, 1; England, 19; France, 5; Germany, 69; Ireland, 200; Italy, 1; Norway, 1; Portugal, 1; Russia, 1; Scotland, 1; Switzerland, 2; United States, 434; unknown, 3.

AGES.

The ages of those who died are thus given; below 1, 220; below 2, 88; below 3, 21; below 4, 12; below 5, 7; below 10, 29; below 15, 13; below 20, 21; between 20 and 40, 166; between 40 and 60, 107; between 60 and 80, 60; 80 and upward, 4.

PROPORTIONS.

Of the whole number reported this week there were 141 men, 203 women, 213 boys and 191 girls; 344 adults, 404 children; 354 males, 394 females.

INMATES OF A TENEMENT HOUSE OPPOSE DISINFECTION.

The following letter from Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, was presented and read:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21.

Jackson S. Schultz, President Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg to call attention to the fact that the men employed to disinfect buildings where cholera has occurred were on Sunday last prevented from performing their duty by the resistance of tenants. Three successive cases of the disease having occurred in the tenant-house No. 184 Madison-street, it seemed best that said house should be fumigated. The owner promptly acceded to the plan, but on sending the men there on Sunday, a crowd of people had collected in and about the house, who refused with threats to allow the fumigation to be commenced. Mr. GARDNER, in charge of the disinfectants, then applied for protection at the Police station, which was at once given. On returning to the house with the officers, Mr. GARDNER was again threatened, but commenced his work in one of the rooms, when all the rest were immediately locked, the keys refused him, and such material as he had already began to use thrown into the yard. Finding that it was impossible to carry out his orders, Mr. GARDNER returned. I would respectfully request instructions as to how far I am authorized to proceed in such cases.

E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.

THE POWER AND DIRECTION.

The following preamble and resolution relative to the case was adopted;

"*Whereas*, The house No. 184 Madison-street, is in the opinion of this Board, in a condition to increase the development of cholera, therefore

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be, and he hereby is directed to cause the same to be thoroughly cleaned, purified and disinfected.

THIS PORT DECLARED HEALTHY.

A communication was received from Gen. SICKLES, of the Military Department of the South, accompanied by an order from Gen. GRANT, setting forth that vessels entering the ports in that Department, if coming from an infected port, were to ride a quarantine of fifteen days, and vessels which had cholera on board were to ride quarantine fifteen days after the occurrence of the last case. Gen. SICKLES wrote to the Board of Health for information.

The following communication, from Dr. HARRIS, on this subject, was read:

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, New-York, Aug. 21, 1866.

Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, President Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: In reference to the communications which you have this morning submitted from His honor Mayor HOFFMAN, and from public authorities in cities of our Atlantic coast, making specific inquiries concerning cholera and the need of quarantines against it from the Port of New-York, I would respectfully state that the shipping and wharves of New-York and Brooklyn, together with all buildings and districts in the immediate vicinity of the commercial wharves, remain entirely free from cholera; that scarcely a seaman has yet been attacked with cholera, and that the chief resorts of seamen are comparatively free from the malady; that the cholera in both our cities is now so limited to certain tenant districts, and is so closely watched and treated as to render the port and the greater portion of both cities almost as secure from liability to convey the disease to other cities and ports as though it did not exist among us. These facts warrant the conclusion that no quarantine against cleanly ships from this port need be enforced at any port except to such an extent as may be necessary for thorough medical inspection of every person on shipboard and of the records and sanitary condition of the ship—a duty which any water-side town owes to its inhabitants as regards vessels from any port in the United States at the present time. Referring to the question, "Is New-York an infected" port, in the quarantine sense, or in the meaning of Gen. GRANT'S Order, (General Order No. 15,) dated March 12? I should unhesitatingly say that New-York is not so infected.

Respectfully, ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Corresponding Sec'y and Reg'r Met. Board of Health.

The Board resolved that Dr. HARRIS' letter be regarded as the expression of the Board.

AN INSPECTOR AT RYE.

The Auditors of the town of Rye sent in a communication asking for the appointment of Dr. MATTHEWS as Health Inspector for that town, th y to pay the expenses, and he to act under the auspices of the Metropolitan Board of Health. Referred to the Finance Committee.

CARBOLIC ACID.

A communication was received from Messrs. CHAS. A. SEELEY & CHAS. J. EVANS, of No. 26 Pine-street, stating that they were still prepared to supply the Board of Health with carbolic acid of fifty per cent. purity at $1 50 per gallon, and the refined article, of seventy per cent. purity, for $2 per gallon. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

REPLY TO DR. SWINBURNE.

A communication was received in reply to the statement of Dr. SWINBURNE, made at the last meeting of the Board, in the matter of the detention of the *Ocean Home*. All the documents on the subject were referred to counsel.

The Board then adjourned.

CHOLERA.

Continued Abatement of the Disease—The Health Bulletin—The Hospital Reports—Cheering Aspect of the Case.

The following thirteen cases of cholera were reported on the health bulletin yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Seven resulted in death:

PETER PETERSON, aged 40, of No. 51 Mulberry-street, was sent to hospital, and died of cholera yesterday.

LOUISA LANG, aged 2 years, living at No. 426 West Fifty-second-street, died of cholera yesterday.

PAULINA KIESMAN, aged 32, living at the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, was sent to Red House Hospital, suffering from an attack of cholera.

ETTIE GOLDCHER, aged 7 years, of No. 102 Oliver-street, died yesterday.

CHARLES TRAINOR, living at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, died yesterday.

A man whose name is unknown is suffering from an attack of cholera at No. 8 North Moore-street.

BRIDGET DITH, aged 23, a servant at No. 249 East Thirtieth-street, is ill with cholera.

JOHN MCGRATH, aged 39, porter, is ill at No. 231 Mulberry-street.

PATRICK GOWAN, aged 45, is ill at No. 430 Water-street.

C. MARCHAND, aged 28, of No. 514 East Thirteenth-street, died yesterday.

JOHN and MARGARET PROBST, No. 252 Third-avenue, both dead.

CERTIFICATES OF DEATH.

The following is a list of the deaths from cholera certificates for which were received at the Registrar's office during the 24 hours expiring at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

Aug. 18—MARY WIDMON, 42, Sixty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Aug 19—FRANK HILDEBRANDT, 45, Sixty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue.

Aug. 19—HERMAN SCHILLING, 31, No. 163 Leonard-street, 48 hours.

Aug. 20—JOHN RILEY, 40, Battery Hospital, 9½ hours.

Aug. 20—ANN LYNCH, 40, Battery Hospital, 36 hours.

Aug. 20—JOHN FLEMING, 25, Battery Hospital, 26 hours.

Aug. 20—PETER PHILLIPS, 29, Battery Hospital, 33 hours.

Aug. 20—THOS. CROW, 5½, No. 426 West Fifty-second-street, 11 hours.

Aug. 20—BRIDGET FLANNERY, 59, No 236½ West-street, 24 hours.

Aug. 24—BARTHOLOMEW COUGHLIN, 12, No. 36 Trinity-place.

Aug. 20—BRIDGET MCGOVERN, 56, No. 1,252 Third-avenue, 24 hours.

A SAD INCIDENT.

The Sixth Precinct returns yesterday morning relates the sad story of two homeless children who were found in Mulberry, near Bayard-street, about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Their names were JOHN PATTERSON, one year old, and BRIDGET PATTERSON, seven years old. Their mother, BRIDGET PATTERSON, died of cholera, was buried on Monday morning; the father was taken ill in Bayard-street and was sent to the Battery Hospital. The children having no friend to care for them were taken to Mr. KELLOCK, Superintendent of Out-door Poor.

RED-HOUSE HOSPITAL.

The following is the latest report from the Red House Hospital:

Remaining at last report	5
Admitted since	1
Remaining	6

BATTERY HOSPITAL.

The following is the report from the Battery Hospital up to yesterday:

Remaining at last report	13
Admitted since	2
Total	15
Discharged...4 / Died...5	9
Remaining	6

WARD'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The Ward's Island Hospital report is as follows:

Remaining Aug. 19	7
Died	1
Remaining	6

IN BROOKLYN.

The following new cases were reported to the Board of Health yesterday:

MARY MAYHEY, aged 29, Washington-avenue, near Warren-street; died 21st.

CHRISTOPHER LYONS, aged 36, No. 32 Lafayette-street; found in collapse on Fort Greene; taken to the Park Hospital.

Mrs. MARGARET LOWREY, aged 33, No. 132 Plymouth-street; in collapse.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, aged 57, No. 74 Park-avenue; died 21st.

Mrs. CATHARINE ALFF, aged 45, No. 72 Atlantic-street; case critical.

JEREMIAH HICKEY, Sullivan-street, near Richards-street; died 20th.

JAMES GILMARTIN, residing in a shanty in Van Dyke-street; Hamilton-avenue Hospital.

MADELINE SCHELL, No. 443 Columbia-street; condition not stated.

HENRY CONRAD ZANGHARDT, Kings County Cholera Hospital.

CATHARINE MEEHAN, same; condition of neither reported.

The Street Cleaning Contract.

The contract for cleaning the streets, made with Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, having been transferred by them, conditionally, to Ex-Judge WHITING, that gentleman has installed himself in the offices vacated by the late contractors. The amount paid by Mr. WHITING for the contract has not been made public, but is supposed not to exceed $400,000. Mr. H. N. CARR, formerly connected with the City Inspector's Department, will, it is said, be the managing man under the new contractor.

No changes will be made by Mr. WHITING until the transfer of the contract has been approved by the Street Cleaning Commission, who may possibly find some legal difficulties in the way. In the meantime the work of cleaning the streets will proceed as heretofore.

The contract was made with BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, on the 9th of June, 1865, for a term of ten years, the contractors receiving $498,500 per annum for their services, but allowing the City $20,000 per annum for the manure, &c., collected. The cause of the contracters desiring to dispose of their interest in the contract is said to be the heavy drafts made on them by their political and other friends.

POLICE TRIALS.

Captain John Young, Chief of the Detectives, Before the Commissioners—His Complete Vindication.

The announcement that Capt. JOHN YOUNG, so well known as Chief of the Detective Police, was to be brought to trial before the Police Commissioners yesterday morning, attracted a large crowd of interested spectators to the Trial Chamber. Capt. YOUNG was present, with JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., as his counsel, all the Commissioners being on the bench. The charges against the Captain were read. These are based upon the affidavit of SIMON REISS, and as his statement has already been published in the TIMES, it will be sufficient to briefly reproduce it here. Mr. REISS, who is in the employ of Mr. H. B. MELVILLE, No. 76 Bleecker-street, states in his affidavit, and repeated the story in his testimony, that on the 30th day of March a man offered to sell him a watch for $130 which was worth $300. He thought the circumstance suspicious, so he went to the detective office and Officer COYL accompanied him back to the store and took the stranger into custody. A short time afterward Mr. F. B. PAGE, a diamond broker, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, sent the watch to MELVILLE'S to be repaired. REISS received the watch and remembering the number of the one offered before by the stranger, immediately pronounced this to be the same one. He was informed, as he affirms, that the watch was the property of Capt. JOHN YOUNG. Subsequently he mentioned this circumstance to "Captain" TAPLEY, who claims to be a United States detective. The "Captain" requested him to reduce this statement to writing, but REISS failing to do so, TAPLEY sent a man to write it out. This statement having been published without Mr. REISS' knowledge, the Police Commissioners took action on it, causing REISS to make the affidavit on which this action is based.

Mr. WM. C. BRANDON, a witness for the prosecution, testified that he was in the employ of Mr. PAGE. He took a gold watch, No. 14,573, to MELVILLE'S to have a crystal put in; REISS saw the watch and told him it was stolen, and desired to know to whom it belonged; the witness told him it came from Headquarters of the Police, but did not mention the name of Capt. YOUNG, nor any other detective. He saw Mr. PAGE conversing with a man in the store, and the result of that conversation was the man left the watch in question with Mr. PAGE. The witness did not know who that man was.

John Coyle, detective, testified—I remember Mr. Melville coming to the office and stating that a man was offering a watch for sale, and he thought it was stolen. He wanted to know if we had any such watch mentioned on our records of lost property; I looked at the book but could find no such number; I then went to Melville's store and arrested the man; he gave his name as D. Williams, and said he was from the West, from Indianapolis, I think; I advertised for an owner for the watch, but got no reply; I kept Williams in custody two days; none of the officers knew him; he claimed that he had bought the watch, and being short of money he wanted to sell it; I took him before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and told the Judge that I could not make a charge against the man, for I did not know the property to be stolen, nor the man to be a thief; the Judge examined Williams and then ordered his release, at the same time ordering me to return the watch; I gave Williams the watch and took his receipt for it; that receipt is in the receipt-book in the detective office; Capt. Young was not in the City during any of the time Williams was in my custody; there was nothing suspicious about the man, and he told a straightforward story.

W. B. Moore, Detective and clerk in the office, corroborated the statements of the previous witness; he also exhibited the books of the office, showing that Williams was arrested by Officer Coyl on the 30th March, on suspicion of larceny, and produced the receipt given by Williams on the delivery to him of his watch in accordance with the order of Justice Ledwith. This receipt was written by witness in a book kept for that purpose, and was signed by Williams in his presence. Capt. Young was shown by the books to have been in Boston on business from the 29th of March to the 13th of April.

J. J. Kelso, Detective, testified to having charge of the detective office during the absence of Capt. Young, and corroborated the statement of the previous witnesses.

Mr. Graham addressed the Board, saying that inasmuch as so much publicity had been given to the rumors of corruption in the detective office, and as the United States Marshal's office had circulated these rumors which they had not dared to bring forward for trial, he asked the Commissioners in acquitting Capt. Young of this charge to give some expression of their opinion as to its groundlessness. He thought this was due alike to the public and to the department, for these frivolous charges had been so frequently paraded as to prejudice the public against not only the detectives, but the whole Police force. He thought that the Commissioners were called upon in deciding this case, wherein the responsible head of the detective department was concerned, to reassure the public by a decision which should declare something more than that the charges were not sustained. Mr. GRAHAM spoke for some time, charging the United States detectives with maliciously striving to injure the reputation of the Metropolitan detectives for purposes of their own, and said it would give him and his clients great pleasure to meet any and all charges they could bring.

Judge BOSWORTH said, that in deciding upon the case presented, it would be sufficient to say that the evidence not only did not sustain the charges, but it failed to cast the slightest reflection upon Capt. YOUNG'S reputation for fidelity and trustworthiness. He directed such entry to be made on the record.

At the conclusion of the trial, Capt. YOUNG was congratulated by his friends. He expressed a desire, as did all the other members of the force, to have a speedy and thorough investigation of the affairs of their office. They all express a regret that Officer GOLDEN resigned as he did, believing that he could have shown clean hands in the transaction which appeared so much against him. The officers say that his speedy resignation, when merely suspected of receiving a bribe, tended to confirm the public prejudice, which has been catered to at the United States Marshal's office.

The Pickpocket Raid—More Arrests made of Alleged Professional Thieves—Two sent to the Penitentiary.

In accordance with the directions given to the Police in regard to professional thieves, several well-known criminals were arrested yesterday by the special detectives and exhibited at the Central Office. Among these prisoners was JAMES DUMAS, *alias* "Jimmy De Mar," a man who is described by the Police as one of the oldest and most skillful burglars in the United States. DUMAS has been arrested several times, and it is understood has served one term in Sing Sing. He began his criminal career as a hotel thief, and has generally been esteemed a most skillful and dangerous man. His associates are generally such men as CHAUNCEY JOHNSON and "Dutch" HEINRICH, and the Police have ever had a sharp eye upon his movements. The reason of his arrest was, that Detective OBER, of the First Precinct, saw him on Monday afternoon loitering suspiciously about Wall-street. When brought before Inspector CARPENTER at Police Headquarters, DUMAS was informed that he would be required to sit for his photograph, but to this he gave a decided refusal, stating that he did not wish to disgrace his family by having his portrait tacked up in every Station-house. Inspector CARPENTER said that he would find other means to make his features familiar to the Special Detectives, as he thought it wrong that DUMAS should know nearly all the detectives and they not know him. DUMAS was then taken back to the New-street Station-house and locked up all night. Yesterday morning he was brought to Police Headquarters and exhibited to all the Captains, a large number of Sergeants and the Special Detectives. The prisoner was placed in the centre of the drill-room, and the members of Police formed a semi-circle round him. Inspector CARPENTER humorously introduced DUMAS to their favorable notice, and gave a characteristic description of his haunts and habits. In doing so Mr. CARPENTER said the object of thus arresting thieves and exhibiting them, was to render their faces familiar to those whose duty it was to watch them; the detectives were not to arrest them again unless caught in the commission of crime. As soon as the officers present had concluded their examination DUMAS was set at liberty.

Scarcely had DUMAS left the central office, before Special Detectives MOORE and PICKETT, of the Eighth Ward, brought in "Dutch" HEINRICH, one of DUMAS' "pals," and a notorious bank thief. It will be remembered that this man attempted to run off with a large sum of money, which he snatched from the hands of a gentleman waiting in the Broadway Bank to make a deposit. He was knocked down and secured. He also was implicated in the robbery of $10,000 in gold coin, which was carried off in a similar manner from the Bank of Commerce in Nassau-street. HEINRICH declined to sit for his photograph, so he was remanded to the custody of Capt. MILLS, with the intention of putting him through the same routine that had been accorded to his associate. He will, therefore, be brought up again this morning.

JUDSON OLIVER was arrested by Officer MCAULEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who found him in an area in Ninth-street. After being exhibited he was discharged. Officers SCHNEIDER and STILWALL arrested THOS. MURRAY, *alias* Bernard Smith, *alias* Thomas Smith, *alias* "Red Nose Barney," and HENRY MCALPIN, *alias* Henry Willard or Willis. Both these young men are described as pickpockets and general thieves, and were photographed last week. They were taken before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, and sent to the Island for sixty days each as vagrants.

A number of other thieves were also arrested, and after being photographed, were permitted to depart.

ROBBED IN A DRAM SHOP.—Officer RAMSEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested SARAH FORSTER, a native of Ireland, and 19 years of age, who was charged by PATRICK WALL, of No. 252 East Eleventh-street, with grand larceny. On being brought before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, the complainant stated that he was in company with the accused at the drinking-saloon, No. 70 Greenwich-street. SARAH sat on his knee. While there he took out his watch, valued at $27, and a few minutes after replacing it in his pocket, discovered that it had been stolen. The prisoner denied the charge, but was committed for trial in default of bail.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL, OF NEW-YORK, VS. STAR, OF BROOKLYN.

The best game the Mutuals have played this season took place at the Capitoline grounds yesterday, their opponents being the well-known Star Club. From the reputation of the Star Club as fielders, it was anticipated that they would give the Mutuals a close rub, and some of the most sanguine of their friends even went so far as to imagine that in this game the victory might rest with their favorites. But the result did not justify their expectations. Both Clubs were out in full force. The weather was favorable for playing, the umpiring exceedingly good, and the result was an interesting game. The Mutuals batted and fielded better than we ever saw them do before—their batting, particularly, being the feature of the game. The Stars were a little loose in their fielding, WADDELL playing very poor at first, and MANLY at third indulging in several wild throws. The outfielders were very effective, however, LEWIS taking four fly-balls in good style. Of the Mutuals, ZELLER led the fielding score, capturing five fly-balls, three of which were taken in the first inning. JEWETT played behind in beautiful style, putting out seven players on foul balls, and never letting a ball go by him during the game. G. HUNT, at second, led the batting score, and put out four players on fly-catches. The umpire was exceedingly strict in regard to the sixth rule, and his decisions were very impartial. We append the score:

STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Waddell, 1st b	2	2	Goldie, 1st b	2	7
Sullivan, p	4	1	Patterson, c. f	4	4
L wis, l. f	4	1	Zeller, l. f	4	5
Worth, c. f	2	3	Waterman, 3d b	3	5
Macdiarmid, 2d b	2	3	Martin, p	3	5
Flanders, s. s	3	1	G. Hunt, 2d b	1	7
Rogers, r. f	4	1	R. Hunt, s. s	3	4
Thompson, c	4	2	Jewett, c	3	4
Manly, 3d b	2	2	Reed, r. f	4	4
Total	27	16	Total	27	45

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	1	0	3	0	0	1	5	3	3—16
Mutual	13	7	7	6	5	0	2	4	1—45

Umpire—Mr. LOWELL, of the Lowell Club, of Boston.
Scorers—Messrs. MACDIARMID and DONGAN.
Fly-catches—Starr, 11; Mutual, 17.
Outs on foul balls—Starr, 5; Mutual 1.
Time of Game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

EXCELSIOR VS. MUTUAL—SHARP FIELDING.

The second nine of the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn went to Hoboken on Monday for the purpose of playing the Knickerbocker Club, but through mismanagement the ground was loaned to some "muffin" clubs, and the Knickerbockers were not present to play. It being the Mutuals' day they took the Excelsiors in charge and gave them a game which was one of the nicest and the shortest that has ever been played in Hoboken. They played 13 innings, but we only give the score for the 9. Excelsiors had one or two of their first nine and all of their second nine. The game stood 8 to 4 at the close of 9th inning, and was played in one hour and ten minutes. Everything was harmonious, and the Excelsiors were highly delighted with their day's sport. The score is as follows:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
McMahon, 2 b	3	0	Dakin, c	2	0
Waterman, c	1	3	Cummings, p	4	0
Ward, 1 b	2	1	Elmendorf, c. f	2	1
Martin, p	2	0	Booth, 2d b	2	1
Evans, c. f	4	0	Gammon, 1st b	3	0
Parker, l. f	4	0	Brewster, s. s	3	0
Tyson, 3 b	3	0	"Williams," l. f	1	1
Roberts, s. s	3	0	Duval, r. s	3	0
G. Hunt, r. f	3	1	Dean, r. f	3	1
Bell, r. s	2	0	Harrison, 3d b	3	0
Patterson, f	2	1	Jewell	2	0
Total	27	8	Total	27	4

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	3—8
Excelsior	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0—4

ACTIVE VS. ECKFORD.

To-day, the first game of a home-and-home match between the ex-champions and the well-known Active Club will be played at Hoboken. The Actives in this game will miss one of their best players, EBBETTS, who retires for the season, in consequence of a severe domestic affliction. MADDEN, formerly of the Enterprise Club, of Brooklyn, and an excellent fielder, will take his place in this game, and play in the nine the rest of the season.

UNION VS. SURPRISE.

The second game of the home-and-home match between the Surprise, of West Farms, and the Union, of Morrisania, will take place to-day, on the Surprise Grounds, West Farms. Game called at 2:30 o'clock.

Quoit Playing.

A grand quoiting match between eight members of the Long Island Club and eight selected from the State of New-Jersey will come off to-morrow, (Thursday,) at the Brooklyn grounds, Three Mile House, Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn. Considerable interest with the devotees of out-door sports is centered in the result of this match, the Brooklynites having defeated eight from the State of New-York recently. The game will commence at 3 P. M. The grounds are in fine condition, and doubtless the interest in the game will be great indeed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW PAVEMENT.—A new kind of pavement, known as the "NICHOLSON," is to be laid in Nassau-street, between Pine and Wall, as an experiment. This pavement is well known in Cincinnati and Chicago, and in the latter city some sections of it laid nearly eight years ago, have not yet required repairing. The following is a brief account of the pavement and the mode of laying it: Upon the solid earth-bed of the street a flooring of boards or plank is placed, and the surface of the wood is given a coating of tar to prevent decay. Upon this surface the blocks of wood are laid. These are sawed in pieces, so that the grain at one end of the wood may be laid on the foundation boards, and the other will form the base of the pavement surface. The blocks are about six inches in height, ten or twelve inches long, and three and a half inches wide. They are laid in rows or tiers with strips of board half the height of the blocks extending between each row. The interstices or openings between the tiers of blocks that run across the street, are filled with a mixture of sand or gravel and tar; and this substance is afterward driven compactly to its place. As the blocks previous to laying are plunged into the tar, the mass is now solid. Finally the surface ends of the blocks receive a coating of tar and gravel, or other substance, and the work is complete. The chief peculiarities of this pavement, it is claimed, are that it furnishes a road like one of gravel; that the passage of vehicles over it makes very little noise, and that it is not easily destroyed or injured.

DARING ROBBERY IN THE STREET.—About 11 o'clock on Monday night, WM. JONES, of No. 56 South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., was passing through Mott-street, when he was accosted by two young men, named FREDERICK PETTRIE and ROBT. MCNAMEE, who inquired what he was doing there, at the same moment PETTRIE struck JONES in the eye, and he felt himself seized from behind, and his watch valued at $60 taken from his pocket. PETTRIE remained in front, and attempted to get his hand into JONES' pantaloons pocket, in which had been deposited $4, in money, and drafts to the amount of $5,564. Mr. JONES, however, succeeded in preventing this, and gave an alarm, when Officer COFFLIN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, came up and arrested both of the robbers. On being brought before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, the prisoners were held for trial. MCNAMEE is 24, and PETTRIE is 16, while both are natives of this City. The watch was not recovered.

ROLD ROBBERY.—A Mexican gentleman called at the Mayor's office yesterday, and stated that he had just arrived in the City by one of the Southern steamers, and that he engaged a hackman at Pier No. 46 North River, to take him to a hotel. The man drove him round for some time, and then dr up in front of a hotel. The complainant got out of the carriage, and taking an English sovereign from a package he had in the carriage handed it to the driver, who stated that he had no change, but would get it. He then drove off, taking with him the gentleman's baggage and a package containing $450 in gold. He has not been heard of since. The complainant believes that the number of the hack was 46—, the last figure escaping his memory. Officer HALLETT was sent with the complainant to endeavor to find the thief.

BURGLARY IN SIXTH-STREET.—At a late hour on Monday night, EDWARD CASSIN, who sleeps in the rear basement of No. 18 Sixth-street, was awakened by the sound of glass breaking. He went out, and soon discovered that the front basement window of No. 16, occupied by Mr. HORTON, who was temporarily absent, had been forced open, and that some one had gone inside. He immediately gave an alarm, when a young man named JOHN GREY ran out and attempted to escape. Mr. CASSIN, with the aid of a neighbor, ANDREW MULLER, succeeded in arresting GREY, and took him to the Seventeenth Precinct Station. Yesterday morning the prisoner was committed for trial by Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Court. GREY is 19 years of age, and a native of New-York.

A COAT THIEF.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Officer MCCORD, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested a German named JOHN TALLI, who was charged with stealing clothes from L. FRIEDMAN & BRO., No. 15 Park-place. When arrested he had four cloth coats, one of which was identified by Mr. FRIEDMAN as his property. TALLI was locked up until morning. Tho remaining coats are at the Station-house waiting identification.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named JOHN MACK, a truckman, on Pier No. 45 North River, fell overboard between the steamship *City of London* and the pier, and would have been drowned but Officer JOHN STANDISH, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, doing duty on Pier No. 45 North River, jumped into the water and rescued him.

THE WHITE STAR UNION.—The annual meeting of the White Star Union, will be held at the Astor House Sept. 4. The officers of the White Star Division, Gen. GEARY, are invited to attend.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects, invisibly and without damage, each window and door. See it in operation at No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall—C. B. Underhill, Jr., U. S. Crane, Henry Kellogg, Leonard Kellogg, E. J. Bassett, Mrs. James Dows, Mrs. Amanda Dows, Mrs. A. Hastman, Dr. Czapkey, four Sisters of Charity, S. M. Mapes, wife, child and infant, Miss Elizabeth Holbert, H. Thyarks, wife, nurse and family, S. D. Heyneman, H. P. Wells, Col. H. B. Reese, J. D. Haven, Rev. Samuel House and wife, Mrs. Joseph R. Snow, Miss Jennie Herrmans, John Michael, Mrs. M. Michael, Miss Emma Deggerrett, J. W. Wilcox and wife, Wm. Marfield, Mrs. Langley and child, E. J. Harrington, Joseph Watt, Maj. Hennenway, wife and child, Max Wurkheim, H. B. Simonson, Mrs. S. Newfelder, Mrs. S. S. Gorham and three children, A. S. Pierson and wife, Samuel H. Bourns, W. M. Thomas, Jose Esprein, Fernando Esprein, Rev. C. M. Blake, wife and daughter, Lieut. Blake, Mrs. Sherman and daughter, M. Levi, Frank Hereford, Miss Clara Riley, Mrs. Bryant, F. Marks, A. J. Bishop, George Gray Lyman, James Otto Lyman, Mrs. Ellen O. Conner, Aaron Cohen, Miss Annie R. Stoy, 2 children and infant, H. Fox, John Matthews and wife, L. M. English, Lieut. T. D. Maurice, Rev. S. L. Hamilton and wife, E. J. Brown and wife, Jas. Filden and wife, Geo. Bacon, P. K. Demaresq and wife, Mrs. J. T. Mitchell and children, Mrs. C. Gerst, D. S. Eisgram, A. W. D. McCullough, Mrs. E. A. Edward and children, and a large number in second cabin and 290 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 21.—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen*—M. Burgauer, Fanny Burgauer, J. F. Dammann, F. D. Dinkelaker, Louise Spilker and daughter, Louis Baac, Mrs. M. Carol and daughter, W. de Buys, Julius Neil, Babetta Gugenheimer, Theresa Hilb, Rosa Auerbach, E. Lowenthal, Henrietta Weil, Moritz Ullmann, Jacob Lowenstein, Israel Lowery, Franz Berzet and wife, Jose Marie Mayorga, J. Scheibl, Auguste Schmidt, Sudwig Schnepel, August Anger, Helene Joseph, Jeanette Rosenberg, J. Schlappach, Seli Joseph, Conrad Och and family, Louise Breese, Wm. Dietrich, E. Zimmer, A. Hess, G. Jurgens, Meyer, Fritz Kechmann, Josephine Huns and daughter, Theresia Neumann, Minna Altmann, Bertha Weil, Care Sperling, August Gehrmann, George Hundt, Gustav Espitalier, Clemens Voss, Richard Friedrichs, Magdeline Oelmann, C. Cotto and wife, G. Adolph Horle, Regine Finkenberg, Mary Rohrscheib, and 547 in the steerage.

AUG. 21—*in steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*.—T. Mendelsohn, Marie Danziger, H. Emeis and wife, F. Agatz, O. Lindemann and wife, S. Lowenthal and wife, A. Engelbert, 4 children and nurse; L. Asch and wife, J. Huesgen, L. Jorgensen, wife and child; Elize Walther and 3 children, H. Bomann, Dorothea Friedenthal, S. Marx, P. Schneider, Theresa Schneider, H. N. Sounainer, A. Haupmann and family, A. Mayer, Miss Germer, W. D. Patterson, McLean and wife, S. Scutter and wife, J. Bergmann, F. Altstatt, H. Beeker, T. Muller, wife and child, Dr. C. Hasler, Sarr Looven, H. Schlegel, O. Mohr, P. W. Corzilius, H. V. D. Heide and wife, Laura Knupper, H. Pfennig, C. Andersen, I. Oesen, L. Wittkowski, W. A. Kahlke, Marie Kahlke, A. Goldschmit, F. Urech and wife, I. Strauss, wife and two children, A. Fanck, A. Mohn, J. Andersson, J. C. Schutz, Dora Wittkowski, B. Kruger, Rachel Chall, Ida Frieberg, Bertha and August Schroder, J. Alexander, D. Blank, Fora Cohn, Clara Hirschberg, Pauline Wormberger and three children, V. Bullwinkle and son, T. F. Bugger, C. Larsen, J. Juda, J. & H. Blankenstein, B. Baarts, E. Flues, S. Heimann, wife and three children, F. Schatz, J. Weinberg, A. Ritter and wife, Catherine Herrmans, Eva Selbner, L. Eichler, F. Demmert, Ida Lowensohn and child, R. Davidson, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 17 | Sun sets..... 6 48 | Moon sets..... 1 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 20 | Gov. Island. 5 09 | Hell Gate..... 6 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Mayflower, Robinson, Alexandria, J. Hand; Java, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Tripoli, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ship Valley Forge, Emerson, Panama, Merchant & Carman.

Barks Apotheker Diesing, (Pruss.,) Segebarth, Havre, Sloman & Edye; Jessie, (Br.,) Grauss, St. Stephen's, Brett, Son & Co.; Kate Stamler, Crawford, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Fannie, Marshman, Mobile, Young & Cowan.

Brigs Haze, Hall, Boston, Crowell & Paine; Col. Wolff, (Hol.,) Cappe, St. Pierre, Mart., Dovale & Co.; Aquila, (Ital.,) Coselli, Cette, Siocovich & Smith; Attie Durkee, (Br.,) Cann, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Northern Crown, (Br.,) Lewis, Penarth Roads, for orders, George F. Bulley.

Schooners S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Neptune, Clark, Philadelphia, Holyoke & Murray; Rambler, (Br.,) Bissett, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Conservative, Coyd, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Pointer, Nichols, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Sloop Julia Weeks, Russell, Norfolk, M. Bedell.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen Aug. 4, and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed the Needles at 9:45 A. M. Experienced westerly winds the entire passage. The steamship Hermann arrived at Hurst Castle Aug. 8, at 2 A. M.; same day, at 5 P. M., passed steamship Allemannia. 80 miles W. of the Needles. Aug. 15, at 5:30 P. M., lat. 44 13, lon. 48 55, passed steamship Helvetia, bound E. 20th, at 1:30 A. M., lat. 41 09, lon. 65 56, passed a French steamship, bound E. Same day, 2:30 A. M., lat. 41 07, lon. 66 09, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steamship City of Dublin, Eynon, Liverpool Aug. 4, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 407 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage. 5th inst., in the Channel, passed ship S. G. Richardson, bound E. Same day, off Saltees, ship Ellen Austin, bound to Liverpool. 6th, at Queenstown, steamship Marathon, with main shaft broken. Off Kinsale, steamship City of Limerick, bound E. 9th, lat. 51 26, lon. 20 45, steamship Africa, bound E.; same day, lat. 49 40, lon. 41 07, steamship Scotia, bound E.; same day, bark Feronia, bound W.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg Aug. 5, and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and 558 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the whole passage. Aug. 8, at 4:30 P. M., saw steamship Allemannia, bound in. 12th, lat. 40, lon. 29 30, saw Br. bark Chancer. 19th, off George's Shoals, steamship Etna, bound E.

Steamship Northern Light, Gray, Aspinwall Aug. 13, with mdse. and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Granada, Bursley, Charleston Aug. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Ship Golden Dream, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Callao May 1, with guano to master. Passed Cape Horn June 8. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Tasso, (of London,) Holmwood, Nagasaki, Japan, March 27, with teas to order. Passed Cape Cape of Good Hope June 11. July 10, lat. 27 59, lon. 03 59, saw a Br. ship showing 3d pendant, 8,672, from Callao for New-York, 65 ds. out.

Bark Jennie Ellingwood, (Br.,) Ellingwood, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Was 13 ds. to Cape Hatteras; since then had 5 ds. northerly wind. 16th inst., lat. 36 37, lon. 74 10, passed the whaling schr. J. M. Burr, of Provincetown, lying to, blowing fresh; had a whale in tow; saw quantities of whale flesh on deck. The J. E. arrived in the Lower Quarantine 20th.

Bark J. Welsh, Megill, Frontera 28 ds., with mdse. to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Brig Hail Columbia, (of Mystic,) Brereton, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to J. D. Fish & Co.

Brig George W. Chase, (of Portland,) Fredericks, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Baxter & Merrill.

Brig Prarie Rose, (of Portland,) Ranloff, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thayer & Sargent.

Brig Union T., (of St. John, N. B.,) Tuft, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Forest, Strout, of and from Cherryfield, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Tyro, (Br.,) Layyton, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Sybil, (Br.,) Olde, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to O. J. King & Co.

Schr. N. Doane, Megathlin, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr Madonna, (of Bangor,) Homer, St. Croix 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. Hanford.

Schr. Flying Cloud, (of P. E. I.,) McIntyre, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Pavilion, Parker, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Belle, Whitmore, Ellsworth 6 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Sylvi, Reynolds, Marblehead, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester 10 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. J. Wooster, Leland, Ellsworth, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. J. O. Rich, Higgins, Ellsworth, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Helen Mar, Wines, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Mexican, McCarty, Providence.

Schr. H. Willets, Boult, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. Laffrienier, Coleman, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Jane, Haskins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. New-Zealand, Jordan, Calais.

Schr. White Cloud, Buckbee, Virginia.

Schr. J. R. Clark, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. A. G. Ireland, Townsend.

Schr. Moderator, Rulen, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 21—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; Roman, Philadelphia; Jane Ring, London; brig Alex. Milliken, Port Ewen.

Also arr. brigs Victory, Ponce; J. W. Spencer, Trinidad; William Henry, Remedios; Eurus, Philadelphia; G. T. Geary, do.

Below—Ship Molocka, from Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 21—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, C. W. Lord and Catherine Whiting, from New-York, at quarantine, and James A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Abilene, (Br.,) Nelson, which sailed from this port on Sunday last, was struck by a squall off Chinnecock, and was capsized.

Spoken, &c.

Beaver—brig, Crocker, from New-York for Kingston, Jam., no date, lat. 34 40, lon. 74.

Whistler—wh. bark, for New-Bedford, 110 ds. out, Aug. 8, lat. 28 28, lon. 62 29.

Foreign Ports.

Bridgeport, C. B.—Cld Aug. 13, bark Louisa Cook, Susan Jane, Reina del Sud; schrs. Isaac Morse, Annie E. Gordon, Emily Gildersllieve and Wild Horse, from and for New-York.

Cow Bay, C. B.—Arr. to 16th inst., barks Whitehall, Hammond; Cyrene, Roy; Glasgow, Car, and Joseph Wier, Fulton, New-York; brigs Helen, McKenzie, do.; Village Belle, Toker, do.

At Cienfuegos July 26, bark Alexandrina, Snow, ldg. for Boston.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 495, Aug. 21, 1866.

65, 64, 31, 38, 48, 54, 7, 70, 27, 20, 59, 51, 55, 25.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 496, Aug. 21, 1866.

22, 24, 25, 59, 53, 66, 56, 5, 52, 49, 1, 70, 16.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 395, Aug. 21, 1866.

70, 73, 67, 63, 34, 65, 60, 74, 51, 29, 16, 38, 2, 26.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 396, Aug. 21, 1866.

21, 32, 55, 44, 12, 30, 11, 20, 10, 68, 62, 15, 37.

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